

MEDINA REJECTS MISTRIAL MOTION, BARS JURY INQUIRY

Dennis Hits Ruling, Accuses M'Gohey

WAITING TO SEE THEIR DADS



"WILL WE SEE DADDY?" The children of the three Communist leaders jailed by Judge Medina for the trial's duration wait hopefully outside the Federal jail with their mothers for a chance to glimpse their daddies. Left to right, Barbara Hall, 7½; Mrs. Edna Winston; Larry Winston, 2½; Joseph Green, 7; Danny Green, 11; Mrs. Gus Hall and Arvo Hall, 2; Ralph Green, 4; and Mrs. Gilbert Green.

Tenants Blast Rent Hearing as 'Rigged'

—See Page 2

By Harry Raymond

Judge Harold R. Medina, with shocking indifference to due process of law, yesterday brushed aside the startling documented and sworn defense proof that Russell Janney, juror in the trial of the Communist leaders, had openly expressed violent prejudice against the defendants and acted to "organize" the entire jury for a guilty verdict.

Medina crushed with a judicial iron fist the defense motion for a mistrial, as he flatly refused to hear one word of legal argument in support of the grave charges.

But before the trial got under way again, Communist Party general secretary Eugene Dennis, acting as his own attorney, bitterly accused the Federal administration and

**For other stories on Foley Square Trial
—See Page 3**

U. S. attorney John F. X. McGohey of "obstructing" investigation of jury corruption and trying to "shield a gross crime which has been committed not only against the defendants but against the American people."

Janney's statements under oath, when accepted as a juror March 16, that he had no prejudice against the defendants, Communists in general or the Communist Party, coupled with his Feb. 21 Macon, Ga., speech calling for a "fight to death" against Communism and his innumerable biased remarks, which actress Carol E. Nathanson swore he hurled at the defendants while under court admonition not to discuss the trial, were termed by Dennis "illegal, sinister and contemptuous."

HOLDS JUDGE BIASED

Dennis leveled the charge of bias directly at Judge Medina, stating he should have "disqualified" himself.

The Communist secretary made the following motions, which were overruled by the court:

1. That the court declare a recess and refer the rejected mistrial motion and a motion for disqualification of Janney to another Federal judge.

2. That impeachment and criminal proceedings be instituted against the district attorney and his associates, and that an immediate inquiry be launched into the charge that prosecutor McGohey conspired to shield Janney and obstruct administration of justice.

3. That mistrial be declared on grounds that composition of the jury is illegal, that the taking of further testimony before the jury is "improper and unconstitutional," and that due process and fair play are "definitely and un-

(Continued on Page 9)

Truman's 'Personal Interest' In Maragon's Trip Cited

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Tom Clark left his job as head of the Justice Department yesterday without supplying the Senate's five percenters answers to questions which have been plaguing them.

Force Naval Aid To Backtrack On B-36 Expose

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The high Navy official who tried to carry on a one-man fight against corruption and graft in the awarding of B-36 contracts was pilloried today by the House Armed Services Committee, forced to retract his charges and cry "uncle."

When the retraction was squeezed out of Cedric R. Worth, the committee abruptly ended its hearings.

Worth's about-face came after a two hour committee recess, and after committee counsel Joseph Keenan had unleashed an attack on the suspended special assistant to Undersecretary of Navy Dan Kimball.

Keenan called Floyd Odum, president of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft corp., who denied his company was making any profit out of B-36's or that the political contributions of \$5,000 he made to President Truman's campaign chest had influenced Air Force officers or Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson.

Worth, brought back to the stand, was then asked whether he still stood by the charges. Worth said no. Keenan asked whether he regretted making the charges. Worth said yes.

But Worth added that he believed it necessary for some "objective group of citizens" to examine the B-36 contracts.

Why did the Justice Department fail to prosecute John Maragon for smuggling?

Why did the Justice Department abandon prosecution of a molasses company which reportedly paid Maragon \$1,000 to kill an Agriculture Department order barring molasses shipments to that firm?

So far the only answer seems to lie in the fact that Maragon is a close pal of Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, president Truman's military aide. Maragon was also described in today's testimony as "a good friend of the president's."

One document read to the Senate committee today quoted Vaughan as saying that Truman was "personally interested" in Maragon's business trip to Italy in 1945.

According to Sen. Joe McCarthy (R-Wis) the committee's request for the Justice Department's records in the smuggling case has failed to get results. (The committee has been told that the "person in charge of that case is on vacation." Sen. Clyde Hoey (D-NC), chairman of the committee, said he would continue to press for the records, although he argued that failure to prosecute in such cases was customary.

DELAY MARAGON HEARING

Maragon ended today's hearing, but his appearance on the witness stand was postponed until tomorrow. The former Kansas City private detective, now a prominent Capitol influence peddler, was expensively attired in a dove-colored gabardine suit and a neat white shirt. He smiled nervously and puffed a cigarette

(Continued on Page 9)



Harry's just wild about Harry. Here President Truman is shown pinning a second star on Harry Vaughan, making him a major general. Was it for distinguished service to Truman's other pal, Maragon?

Friendship Ripens Fast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Floyd Odum, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. president, who swore before the House Armed Services Committee today that he only met Secretary of the Air he only met Air Force Stuart Symington twice and hardly knew him, was milling around in the crowd at the end of the committee hearing.

"Are you coming with us in our plane?" one of his lawyers, Edward L. Weiss, asked him.

"No, I'm going with Stuart in his plane. I'll meet you in New York," Odum replied, following Symington from the committee room.

U.S. Pilot Killed In Reich Jet Crash

FRANKFURT, Germany, Aug. 25 (UP).—U. S. Air Force headquarters announced that two F-80 "shooting star" jet fighters crashed near Munich last night. One pilot parachuted safely. The second was believed to have been killed.

Tenants Blast Hearing as 'Rigged,' Urge Rent Freeze

Tenants' spokesmen denounced as a "rigged" and "undemocratic" session, the public hearing on pending rent legislation which was conducted by the City Council's Committee on General Welfare at City Hall yesterday. More than 800 persons, mostly tenants,

came down to City Hall in the largest turnout ever for such a hearing. Five hundred were able to get in while 300 waited outside. But the committee headed by Councilman William McCarthy put on a parade of 25 to 30 landlords, only belatedly permitting four proponents of genuine rent freeze legislation to speak.

In a blistering attack on the conduct of the hearing, Mrs. Lillian Gates, legislative director of the New York State Communist Party,

also challenged the committee's failure to place the rent freeze bill by Communist Councilman Benjamin Davis on the official order of business. Instead, the hearing was, from the official viewpoint, only to hear opinions on the bill of Majority Leader Joseph Sharkey, although both bills were referred to the same committee.

Sharkey, who sat through four hours of landlord testimony, before rent freeze spokesmen got the floor, walked out as Mrs. Gates exposed his measure as one calculated to approve present rent boosts and open the door for new ones.

Others to speak in behalf of the Davis measure, which would freeze rents at the June 30, 1947 level, were Paul L. Ross, chairman of the New York Tenant Council, and Leo Isaacson, former Bronx Congressman, who represented the state American Labor Party.

VETS FOR RENT FREEZE

Sharkey was visibly shaken when the Kings County Commander of the Jewish War Veterans called for a rent freeze and rollback to Jan. 1, 1947. The JWV leader charged that the Sharkey bill would not satisfy the need for real rent controls.

Sharkey asked him if these were his personal views, and showed concern when the VFW leader replied that he was expressing the position adopted by the executive board of his state organization, which has 20,000 members in New York City.

ASSAULT TRICK

The Communist Party spokesman described as a "cheap political trick" the arrangement to parade a series of landlord spokesmen to the stand to oppose the Sharkey bill. The idea, she explained, was thereby to convince people that this O'Dwyer administration bill must therefore be good for tenants since the landlords don't want it. The landlord spokesmen, of course, from "taxpayer leagues" and other groups, moaned about their "hardship" and the need for rent increases.

The Council Committee would not let any of the hundreds of tenants, house committees and eviction-fighters who came to City Hall interrupt the landlord parade

to explain why they oppose the Sharkey bill and demand real rent freeze legislation.

Ross told the committee that 50 percent of the city's tenants have received rent boosts of one kind or another. He exposed the loopholes in the Sharkey bill which would permit the City Rent Commission to approve existing rent hikes and grant new ones. He said that if the Council really wants to pass rent control legislation it should either pass the Davis bill or incorporate its rent freeze, rollback provisions in the Sharkey measure.

Leo Isaacson, calling for an "absolute" rent freeze, cited the national experience with Tighe Woods, federal expediter, who has announced plans to decontrol rents in one-third of the nation's communities and weaken controls elsewhere. There must be no administrative discretion, as provided in the Sharkey bill, to water down or evade rent controls, he asserted.

Sharkey complained that tenants who believe his bill could give landlords a 15 percent increase are suffering from a misunderstanding. He also said that "this is not an attempt to kick the landlord around or hurt him in any way," an observation which tenant spokesmen declared was a more accurate presentation of Sharkey's intentions.

Asks Mill Head to Stop Mob Attacks

Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, demanded yesterday that Percival S. Howe, Jr., president of American Thread Co. put an end to violent attacks against union members at Tallapoosa, Ga.

Twice in recent weeks American Thread workers from Dalton, Ga., who are TWU members, have been driven from Tallapoosa by armed mobs emerging from the mill. In another case a union worker and his wife were beaten senseless. The union has obtained an injunction from the Georgia courts but a third attack took place.

Rieve charged "mill officials had prior knowledge of the offenders' plans."

Warn of O'D Move to Force TWU Men to Scab at Triboro

The Transport Workers Union yesterday warned that "all hell will break loose" if members of the union are forced to drive the city buses ordered by Mayor O'Dwyer to break the Triboro Coach Co. strike. In making the announcement, TWU president

Michael J. Quill and Local 100 president Matthew Guinan said the strike of 300 workers has "the full support of the TWU." The strike, in its second day, was in defiance of settlement terms Quill had reached with the company some hours before the deadline Monday night.

The announcement, at a brief meeting with newsmen, was the first comment from TWU officials since the rank and file defied

them and tied up the line serving 150,000 passengers daily.

Shortly afterward TWU officials and City representatives entered a conference in City Hall to seek new settlement terms.

Mayor O'Dwyer's order of 40 city buses to replace the struck private line's vehicles was termed "shocking" and "strikebreaking" by Fredrick Bradley, secretary of the Triboro division of the Local 100.

President George Hoffman of the division expressed the hope that drivers selected from the civil service reserve list to man the scab city buses would join with the strikers.

Quill avoided any reference to the open and unprecedented strike-breaking step by his close political friend Mayor O'Dwyer, but he strongly inferred that the city's part in the situation is strikebreaking.

"If they force our men to scab in this strike," said Quill, "there will be a revolt all over the transit system and the men will refuse to work and maybe Bill Reid (chairman of the Board of Transportation) will run the subways himself."

Quill did not say whether use of non-TWU drivers to man the scab buses would be regarded as strikebreaking.

The Mayor's weapon was not only the large squads of policemen he sent to guard the city buses, but the Condon-Wadlin Act, forbidding civil service employees from striking, which he professed to oppose. The presumption under that law is that TWU members on the civil service list must accept the scab assignment.

The strike may spell the end of

(Continued on Page 9)

Liberation Forces Isolate Part of Amoy

HONG KONG, Aug. 25.—The People's Liberation Army isolated the big port of Amoy on the Fukien Province coast today and its capture appeared imminent. Amoy and Foochow are on the Formosa strait opposite Formosa. Foochow fell last week.

The Kuomintang Central News Agency reported major battles were shaping up at Changchow, 25 miles to the east, and Tsinkiang, 35 miles to the north. They said Amoy would become defenseless with loss of these pivot points.

Seriousness of the deteriorating Kuomintang military situation was

emphasized by Chiang Kai-Shek's flight to Chungking.

The Kuomintang government of Kiangsi fled from Hwchang, its temporary refuge, to an undisclosed town as liberation Gen. Lin Po-Cheng's forces stepped up their attacks on the southern tip of Kiangsi, 165 miles north of Canton. In an apparent attempt to link up with Guerillas to the south.

Approval for Deceit

An Editorial

WITH JUDGE MEDINA'S DENIAL of the defense motion for a mistrial or dismissal of Juror Number 2 who boasted he wanted a "war to the death" against Communists, the Foley Square heresy hunt loses its last pretense of trial by jury.

Judge Medina in making this brazen decision even refused argument by the defense in behalf of its motion for a mistrial. He rejected even the elementary proposal to investigate the serious charge.

JUDGE MEDINA'S SWIFT RULING IGNORES the unrefuted evidence presented to him.

His ruling gives judicial approval to the astounding deception which Juror Number 2 practiced on the defendants, on the Courts of the nation, on the judge himself.

Judge Medina did not hesitate to hurl three of the defendants—Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green—into jail for what the Court vainly tried to brand as "contempt."

But he has given his quick approval to the cynical contempt with which Juror Number 2 has treated his sworn oath of impartiality.

Thus, Judge Medina and Juror Number 2 are

united in viewing such a deception of the Court as legal, desirable, and worthy of the support of the full power of the government.

Thus, the tactic of frameup is given judicial sanction when it is a case involving Communists.

But if all legal protections are outlawed in cases involving Communists, what remains of the traditional legal rights of every other citizen in the country?

This is what every American, regardless of creed, must now answer to himself.

WHAT DOES THIS CYNICAL RULING spell for the political situation in our country?

It can only mean that the Truman-Wall Street forces which framed this clumsy persecution are determined to proceed with their schedule to murder the American Constitution.

In fact, Judge Medina's latest mockery of every rule of legality means that they are determined to accelerate their march to a police state in the U. S. A.

The traditional legalities—evidence, bail, jury trial, etc.—are being swept away not only for Communists, but for every citizen, no matter what his politics.

With Negroes tried by juries of Ku Kluxers, with Communists tried by juries of avowed anti-Communist fanatics, trial by jury for the rest of America is rapidly

becoming a myth. Trial by jury will become a memory if the witchhunters are not defeated by the people.

IN DENYING THE DEFENSE'S motion, Judge Medina, who has admittedly received an unprecedented number of telegrams from the nation, has warned that he will not be "intimidated."

What he is trying to do is, to intimidate American citizens from exercising their Constitutional rights and their right to petition for redress of grievances.

WE URGE:

• Increased public support for the defense's request for a mistrial.

• Full investigation of the Janney revelations, and all those connected with it.

• Public demand that the Attorney General's office stop Prosecutor McGohey's blocking of such an investigation, thus making the government a partner in this fraud.

• Public demand that the Attorney General dismiss the entire indictment as a threat to the Bill of Rights and liberties of all the people by first outlawing the Communist Party.

We urge every citizen to speak out now. His own liberties hang in the balance.

Dennis Rebukes Judge Medina

The following are Eugene Dennis' opening remarks made to the court after Judge Medina, complaining about the thousands of protest telegrams he received, brusquely rejected the defense mistrial motion:

"The first thing, with respect to the remarks of the court. The American people—Communists as well as non-Communists—have an

were to abrogate their rights and fail to speak out against injustice and to seek to rectify evils and seek to influence the course of events in the interest of our people and our country.

"I WOULD OBSERVE further, your honor, that while the defendants are falsely charged with engaging in a conspiracy and falsely charged with seeking to overthrow the government by force and violence, with advocating and teaching, while this Nazi-like charge has been leveled against them, the facts brought out in this trial, and the facts relevant to the motion which we have submitted—all of those facts demonstrate that it is the federal administration and the District Attorney's office, representing the Department of Justice, which is seeking to subvert and violate the Bill of Rights, whereas it is our party which is defending and striving with others to enforce the Bill of Rights.

"And also on this question of the administration. Instead of taking the initiative to try and determine whether what was carried in the *Compass* is true or false, the administration on the contrary is obstructing this investigation, is covering up and trying to shield a gross crime which has been committed not only against the defendants, but against the American people. And it is we—it is the defendants who speak out here in defense of constitutional processes, including the due process of law, and who are trying to insure that there should be an administration of justice with it. And I do not think that anybody can ignore what is involved in this connection."

inalienable right to petition for any redress of grievance, and surely they have a duty and they have a right to speak out against a maladministration of justice and conspiracy to thwart the Constitution.

"And I contend, Your Honor that the remarks which you have made here are directed not only against the defendants and calculated to prejudice our case, but they are also directed against the rights of all American citizens.

"It would be a most unfortunate thing and one fraught with great danger to our country and to the Bill of Rights if the American people in any sector and, in the first place, workers and Communists,

Soviet Peace Parley Opens

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—An all-Russian Conference of Peace Partisans opened today. Some 1,500 persons, delegates from all over the Soviet Union and their numerous foreign guests, attended the opening session in the famed House of Columns.

A two-point program was adopted—a report on "the struggle for peace against warmongers" and a proposal for the election of a Russian committee on Peace.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois, American Negro historian; the very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, "dean of Canterbury Cathedral, England, and Pietro Nenni, Italian leftwing socialist leader, were among the foreigners present.



SILLEN

One Toni Was a Phony

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Federal Trade Commission ordered the Toni Co. of Chicago to remove alleged misrepresentations from its "Which Twin Has the Toni" series.

The order was aimed at representations that "the coiffure of the twin with the Toni wave was done by herself or by an amateur, when actually it was effected by a professional hair stylist."

Defense Links Trial of 12 to Demo Politics

By Max Gordon

The defense charged yesterday in the Communist trial that the indictments against the party's leaders, drawn last summer, were a political move by President Truman directed against the Presidential

candidacy of Henry Wallace. The charge was made indirectly, in the form of questions put by defense counsel Harry Sacher to witness Simon W. Gerson, the party's New York State legislative chairman. Judge Medina barred the answers to the questions, but their meaning was unmistakable.

Calling attention to the 1948 draft convention resolution of the party's national board, Sacher asked Gerson whether a reference to the "new party" meant the Progressive Party. Gerson was prevented from answering by a prosecution objection sustained by Medina.

Sacher then asked the following

three questions in rapid succession. All of them barred by objections which Medina upheld:

"Was the Progressive Party named at a convention on July 22, 1948?"

"Were there prior public announcements in the press that the new party would hold its convention on July 22?"

"Were the indictments in this case returned on July 20, two days before the opening of the convention of that party?"

Gerson, 24th defense witness, resumed the stand for a brief period following Judge Medina's denial of all defense motions arising out of the misconduct charges (Continued on Page 4)

Bare New Janney Violation

Russell Janney, who concealed his anti-Communist bias during the period of jury selection, also discussed the trial with a magazine writer in direct violation of formal court orders.

Examination of the files of the New Yorker magazine shows an interview with Janney in the issue of April 30, 1949, a few weeks after he was picked for the jury.

Interviewed by one of the writers for the weekly magazine's famous column, "Talk of the

Town," Janney was gleeful that Attorneys for the defense had not challenged him.

"They'd used up all their challenges, and I don't think anybody knew who I was," Janney is quoted as saying.

Legal observers pointed out that it is a direct violation of the court's formal admonition for a juror not to discuss the trial in any aspect with anyone. An interview on the trial with a magazine writer is, on its face, a violation of court orders, the same observers said.

Dennis Motions After Mistrial Was Denied

Following are the three motions submitted in the Foley Square courtroom yesterday by Eugene Dennis and rejected by Judge Medina. These motions, one of which called for "criminal proceedings" against Prosecutor McGohey, were offered on behalf of the defendants after the judge overruled the mistrial motion:

"In view of the fact that the court has denied the motions of defense or a mistrial and for disqualifying the juror, Mr. Janney, as well as for re-examining the entire jury so as to ascertain any possible prejudicial influence of said juror upon any or all of the members of the jury:

In view of the fact that the court by dismissing this motion has thereby closed its eyes upon and turned deaf ears to the proffered evidence submitted by the witness which establishes that the juror, Mr. Janney, has violated his oath of office as a juror, and also obviously has contaminated members of the jury with bias and prejudice directed against the defendants:

In view of the fact that the district attorney and his office have sought to cover up this flagrant violation of the Constitution—of the rules of the court—and have in effect defended the illegal, sinister and contemptuous position and actions of Mr. Janney, and in view

of the marked bias and prejudice of the court against the defendants and their counsel, for which reasons the court should have disqualified itself, I now move:

"First, that the court declare a recess and refer the motions for the mistrial and for the disqualification of Mr. Janney to another judge for investigation and disposition.

"Secondly, that the court institute impeachment and criminal proceedings against the district attorney and his associates, and direct an immediate inquiry regarding the conspiracy of and by the district attorney and his office to shield Mr. Janney and to obstruct

the administration of justice in the southern district of New York.

Thirdly, that the court now declare, on the basis of its rulings, a mistrial, recognizing, amongst other things, that the composition of the present jury is illegal; that the taking of further testimony before this jury is improper and unconstitutional, and that the due process and a fair trial are definitely and unquestionably impossible since the jury is unconstitutionally constituted, has been tampered with and has been subjected to unprecedented bias, prejudice, pressures, and subversive infiltration. I move the adoption of those motions as a whole or separately."

The Striking Bus Workers and Quill

By a Transport Worker

Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union now has about one year's experience with the new wage policy of Mike Quill. This wage policy is based upon cooperation with the employer and back door deals.

Quill's wage policy discarded the basic approach that a wage policy is determined by the needs of the workers and is achieved by their unity and militancy, and replaced it with the approach that a wage policy is determined by the "ability to pay" of the employers, and their willingness to make a deal. How have the Transport Workers fared in the last year?

The workers of the Board of Transportation made up their demands in March, 1949. They included a 21-cent-an-hour raise, 48 hours pay for 40 hours work, and 10 other points. From the formulation of the workers' demands until July 1 there were only a few preliminary meetings with the Board of Transportation that got snagged over the cost of the program and the ability to pay.

MEN DISAPPOINTED

The mass meeting just prior to the July 1 deadline was enthusiastically attended and the men were looking forward to a militant program to win their demands. The meeting of the men was dampened and the report of the union officers promised the workers nothing except further negotiations and discussions on the cost of the program.

Since this mass meeting a demobilization has taken place. Section meetings by the dozen have been cancelled by the Quill machine or suspended for the summer. Organizers are never seen by the workers. No negotiation reports are made and the workers are becoming restless and uneasy.

But the Board of Transportation is not sleeping. They are instituting and planning ways of speedup and economy.

Just a few examples are cited to drive the point home. In the last few months hundreds of special platform tricks to aid the movement of rush hour trains have been abolished. On one line of the IRT alone, eight trains are dropped out of the daily schedule to save money, increase the headway and passenger load of the other trains, and remove thousands of seats from the public's use.

On some of the Brooklyn bus lines many of the buses have been removed.

ECONOMY MOVE

The Board of Transportation is now surveying the jobs of men who have up to 25 years of service in the industry and who have been permanently injured during their service in the line of duty. These workers are now assigned to essential jobs that are lighter in physical duty than their original ones. The purpose of this survey is to economize, and could lead to layoffs of these workers, forcing them out on inadequate pensions or demoting them with cuts in pay.

These economy steps are being instituted without opposition of the union leaders. Thousands of individual grievances are being filed rather than solved.

PRIVATE LINES

The success of the Quill wage policy has fared no better for the transit workers on the private lines. The Third Ave. employees have been waiting for their back pay on their 1947 contract. For the last year, these men have won a retroactive wage increase on paper, but still haven't gotten the cold cash.

The company harps on the fact that it is broke. It goes into voluntary bankruptcy as a maneuver to get an increased fare and to delay payment to the workers.

What are Quill's answers to the workers? He stresses arbitration of the last arbitrator's award. He talks of the bottom of the barrel. He dampens the worker's militancy. He divides them from the

other private lines by stressing their past arbitrated but undelivered back pay, and plays down their new 12-point program.

The workers on Third Ave. know that the company has been laying off workers and creating a speedup. They know that the company demands the rights to lay off hundreds more. And they know that the theory of "ability to pay" was knocked into a cocked hat by a militant TWU when the best contracts on the IRT were won on a class struggle policy in 1937 and 1939 while the IRT was in federal receivership.

NO MEETING CALLED

As of this date, the latest report is that the union officials have agreed to arbitrate the question of back pay again as well as the new 12-point program without calling the workers to a meeting or having them vote on it.

It seems the workers are gradually realizing that militancy is the answer to a real wage policy. The N. Y. City Omnibus employees responded to the companies' speedup and layoff policy at the 100th

Street Garage last month by a strike action. The workers were generally so fed up by stalling and inaction that Quill was forced to spread the strike and include the full contract demands of the workers. They know now that he didn't want a strike and had no intention of fighting for their wage demands. They know now that he became suddenly militant, to retain leadership of the workers, to dissipate their energy and demoralize them in a struggle where no militancy was present, no mass mobilization attempted, no support from the other transit lines organized.

Quill tells them in a letter to the private line workers that he was against the strike, that he thinks it was a mistake, and that his solution, based on arbitration of their demands, is the only solution.

The latest expression of the workers for a militant program is the vote and action of the Triborough Coach Co. employees. These workers, new in the TWU, had just left the Amalgamated Union. They voted for the TWU because the policy of class col-



QUILL

laboration, ability to pay, left them far behind other transit workers. They arrived at this low level by arbitrating every contract for the last few years. So when the TWU leadership recommended arbitration last week, the workers wanted to strike by a near unanimous vote. Mayor O'Dwyer delayed the action of the workers by a week, and now the workers again reject the Quill wage policy and arbitration by voting strike.

Defense Links Trial of 12 to Demo Politics

(Continued from Page 3)

against puror Russell Janney.

He was followed by two former college instructors, George Squier, now a member of the faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science; and Dr. Samuel Sillen, now editor of the monthly Marxist cultural publication, Masses and Mainstream.

Both offered important testimony refuting the testimony of Louis Budenz and Frank Meyer, renegade Communists who had appeared as defense witnesses.

Another defense witness took the stand about 20 minutes before time for adjournment. He was Edward E. Strong, chairman of the Communist Party in Philadelphia.

Dr. Sillen treated the courtroom to one of the most eloquent statements on the meaning of this trial it has yet heard. Cross-examined by prosecutor John F. X. McGohy after he had effectively demolished vicious fabrications of Budenz, Sillen readily agreed to answer a stock question by McGohy seeking to establish the fact that he had a deep personal interest in the trial's outcome. This is supposed to discredit the testimony of defense witnesses.

"What is your interest in the trial, Dr. Sillen?" defense attorney Richard Gladstein asked the former Wisconsin and New York University instructor in rebuttal.

'MANY-SIDED INTEREST'

"Dr. Sillen explained it was a 'many-sided interest.' As a trial of advocacy of ideas, he said, he knew that it hit directly at his special subject of literature. He recalled the great writers of the past, such as the Abolitionists, who were persecuted and their books banned because their ideas were unpopular at the time they wrote.

He declared that as one born, raised and taught in America, every instinct and feeling rebelled at such a trial of ideas. He had studied the indictment, he declared, and noted that there was not one single act charged.

"I have a special reason, too, in that a verdict of guilty would mean that I could not edit a Marxist magazine which advocates Marxist principles." Inevitably, he said, this persecution because of ideas would hit other magazines as well.

ANTI-FASCIST INTEREST

Sillen declared further that he had a special interest as a Jew because the development of fascism in this country was tied up in the trial. He said he had joined the Communist Party in 1936 when he saw Jews and Communists persecuted and books burned in Germany, and he determined to

devote his life to the fight against oppression.

He said he resented with every fibre of his being the charge that his struggles as a Communist against oppression were "un-American" and "subversive," and that his children of 9 and 7 were being attacked because their daddy was a Communist.

Turning to Judge Medina, he said: "Your honor, I speak this way because everything I value and everything my fellow-Americans value is involved. . . ."

The judge, in typical fashion, sought to destroy the effect of the speech by interrupting with sneering comments. At one time, he said sarcastically that if Dr. Sillen wanted another half hour to complete his speech, he could take it. At another time, he remarked that there had been plenty of speeches at the trial, and one more would not hurt.

Dr. Sillen was called to the stand specifically to refute testimony by Budenz concerning a series of Daily Worker staff meetings in June and July of 1945 which discussed the national board resolution of June 2, 1945, dealing with reconstitution of the Communist Party. Daily Worker foreign editor Joseph Starobin had testified about these meetings earlier, and Dr. Sillen's testimony was, in effect, corroboration.

In answer to attorney Gladstein's questions, he said he became literary editor and member of the Daily Worker editorial board in the summer of 1944, after several interviews with Alan Max, the "effective managing editor." This corroborated Max's own testimony last week that he had actually taken over active managing editorship in November, 1942, and that Budenz was managing editor in name only.

The prosecution pretense has been that Budenz was a leading figure in the Communist movement prior to his desertion in the fall of 1945, by virtue of his managing editorship post.

Sillen also confirmed testimony by both Max and Starobin that the discussions in the staff had taken place over three successive Fridays, not, as Budenz had said, three times a week for three weeks.

Budenz had testified to a debate between defendant Jack Stachel and Worker foreign editor James S. Allen at these meetings in which Allen was supposed to have said that America was so hopelessly capitalist that only with the help of the Red Army could "Soviet power" ever be established here.

Dr. Sillen denied flatly that there had been any mention by

anyone of foreign intervention or of the Red Army.

RELATES DISCUSSION

He testified that Allen took the position in the discussion that the draft resolution was a good basis for such discussion, but was faulty in certain respects. Allen contended, he said, that it did not take into account sufficiently the new position of American imperialism as a result of the war, that it was impossible to speak of American capitalism moving in a progressive direction, that the character of capitalism today precluded this, and that the resolution tended to sow illusions concerning this.

Stachel, according to Dr. Sillen's testimony, declared Allen had overlooked certain important features in the nation's political picture. While it was true that big business was pursuing a reactionary policy, Stachel had emphasized, a coalition of progressive forces had developed during the war which needed to be retained and strengthened, and which could gain major concessions, as was done during the Roosevelt period.

Stachel also stated, according to Dr. Sillen, that the coalition of great nations born during the war had come to certain agreements, such as at Teheran, which promised peace for a long time to come, and that these agreements had to be fought for by a popular coalition within the country.

Later in the discussion, according to Dr. Sillen, Allen took the floor again to disassociate himself from any "fatalistic acceptance" that reaction would win in the long run in America. Allen agreed, Dr. Sillen said, that united political action for progress could, and would, be achieved in America.

Asked by McGohy in cross-

BUDENZ' BOOK

examination how he managed to recall the speeches of Stachel and Allen at the staff meetings, but could not recall who else was present, Dr. Sillen declared there was a particular reason why he did remember the discussion, and asked the court's permission to give that reason. Receiving it, he began to tell how, as literary editor, he had occasion to review Budenz's book, This Is My Story, two years later, and that Budenz had discussed these staff meetings.

At this point, McGohy jumped up to object that the judge had excluded testimony on the book when Budenz was on the stand in the early stages of the trial. The defense had sought to introduce this testimony to prove Budenz' tales as witness did not jibe with his tales in the book, but the judge had ruled it out.

Medina affected to become very

angry at Dr. Sillen's alleged attempt to "drag in by the heels" testimony which he had earlier barred. It apparently did not occur to the judge that Dr. Sillen was hardly familiar with the details of all judicial rulings in this eight months trial. Medina stopped the witness from testifying further on the book.

FACULTY MEETING

Squier refuted the testimony of Meyer concerning a meeting of faculty members at the Jefferson School of Social Science, also on the party's reconstitution, and also involving remarks made by defendant Jack Stachel.

Meyer had testified that Stachel had declared that if it were not for the article by Jacques Duclos (in a French magazine of April, 1945) the American Communist Party would have gone on to liquidation; that the revisionism of the party under Browder had its roots in the blunting of the class struggle under Roosevelt, and that it was necessary to "kill the Roosevelt myth."

Meyer had also testified that in his own speech he had declared that the Duclos "letter" position meant inevitable war between the U. S. and the USSR, and that it would be the fault of the Communists if they adopted this position.

Squier denied that Stachel had made these statements. He testified that Stachel had reported that there had been discussion for some time in the leadership of the then Communist Political Association about its direction, disagreement over its policies, and increased feeling that its position was incorrect. Squier also denied that Stachel had ever referred to the Duclos article as a "letter," as Meyer had testified, and that he had said nothing about a "Roosevelt myth" or anything like it. Squier testified he recalled no such statements at the meeting as Meyer attributed to himself.

ANTI-TRUST UNITY

The witness stated further that Stachel, in his address to the meeting, had noted that large sections of the American people, including such leading figures as Harold Ickes, Henry Wallace, Claude Pepper, were anti-monopoly, and that the Browder position of extending the hand of friendship to J. P. Morgan meant that the Communists were standing in the way of uniting the foes of the trusts. Stachel, he declared, told the meeting that Browder had been critical of those who attacked the trusts.

Stachel also said that Browder had removed socialism as an ultimate goal for the American working class; that while it was not an

(Continued on Page 9)

Athens Fascists

Jail 52 in Raid

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 25. —Fifty-two persons, including 23 women, were arrested today on charges of starting a new anti-fascist underground in Athens, police announced. Scores of homes and offices were raided in a roundup.

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter, Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Washington, D.C., Canada and Foreign)	3 mos. 9 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$3.75 \$7.50 \$12.00
Daily Worker	\$2.50 \$5.00 \$7.50
(Washington and Foreign)	
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.50 \$9.00 \$14.00
Daily Worker	\$3.00 \$6.00 \$9.00

The Striking Bus Workers and Quill

By a Transport Worker

Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union now has about one year's experience with the new wage policy of Mike Quill. This wage policy is based upon cooperation with the employer and back door deals.

Quill's wage policy discarded the basic approach that a wage policy is determined by the needs of the workers and is achieved by their unity and militancy, and replaced it with the approach that a wage policy is determined by the "ability to pay" of the employers, and their willingness to make a deal. How have the Transport Workers fared in the last year?

The workers of the Board of Transportation made up their demands in March, 1949. They included a 21-cent-an-hour raise, 48 hours pay for 40 hours work, and 10 other points. From the formulation of the workers' demands until July 1 there were only a few preliminary meetings with the Board of Transportation that got snagged over the cost of the program and the ability to pay.

MEN DISAPPOINTED

The mass meeting just prior to the July 1 deadline was enthusiastically attended, and the men were looking forward to a militant program to win their demands. The meeting of the men was dampened and the report of the union officers promised the workers nothing except further negotiations and discussions on the cost of the program.

Since this mass meeting a demobilization has taken place. Section meetings by the dozen have been cancelled by the Quill machine or suspended for the summer. Organizers are never seen by the workers. No negotiation reports are made and the workers are becoming restless and uneasy.

But the Board of Transportation is not sleeping. They are instituting and planning ways of speedup and economy.

Just a few examples are cited to drive the point home. In the last few months hundreds of special platform tricks to aid the movement of rush hour trains have been abolished. On one line of the IRT alone, eight trains are dropped out of the daily schedule to save money, increase the headway and passenger load of the other trains, and remove thousands of seats from the public's use.

On some of the Brooklyn bus lines many of the buses have been removed.

ECONOMY MOVE

The Board of Transportation is now surveying the jobs of men who have up to 25 years of service in the industry and who have been permanently injured during their service in the line of duty. These workers are now assigned to essential jobs that are lighter in physical duty than their original ones. The purpose of this survey is to econ-

omize, and could lead to layoffs of these workers, forcing them out on inadequate pensions or demoting them with cuts in pay.

These economy steps are being instituted without opposition of the union leaders. Thousands of individual grievances are being filed rather than solved.

PRIVATE LINES

The success of the Quill wage policy has fared no better for the transit workers on the private lines. The Third Ave. employees have been waiting for their back pay on their 1947 contract. For the last year, these men have won a retroactive wage increase on paper, but still haven't gotten the cold cash.

The company harps on the fact that it is broke. It goes into voluntary bankruptcy as a maneuver to get an increased fare and to delay payment to the workers.

What are Quill's answers to the workers? He stresses arbitration of the last arbitrator's award. He talks of the bottom of the barrel. He dampens the worker's militancy. He divides them from the

other private lines by stressing their past arbitrated but undelivered back pay, and plays down their new 12-point program.

The workers on Third Ave. know that the company has been laying off workers and creating a speedup. They know that the company demands the rights to lay off hundreds more. And they know that the theory of "ability to pay" was knocked into a cocked hat by a militant TWU when the best contracts on the IRT were won on a class struggle policy in 1937 and 1939 while the IRT was in federal receivership.

NO MEETING CALLED

As of this date, the latest report is that the union officials have agreed to arbitrate the question of back pay again as well as the new 12-point program without calling the workers to a meeting or having them vote on it.

It seems the workers are gradually realizing that militancy is the answer to a real wage policy. The N. Y. City Omnibus employees responded to the companies' speedup and layoff policy at the 100th

Street Garage last month by a strike action. The workers were generally so fed up by stalling and inaction that Quill was forced to spread the strike and include the full contract demands of the workers. They know now that he didn't want a strike and had no intention of fighting for their wage demands. They know now that he became suddenly militant, to retain leadership of the workers, to dissipate their energy and demoralize them in a struggle where no militancy was present, no mass mobilization attempted, no support from the other transit lines organized.

Quill tells them in a letter to the private line workers that he was against the strike, that he thinks it was a mistake, and that his solution, based on arbitration of their demands, is the only solution.

The latest expression of the workers for a militant program is the vote and action of the Triborough Coach Co. employees. These workers, new in the TWU, had just left the Amalgamated Union. They voted for the class col-



QUILL

oration, ability to pay, left them far behind other transit workers. They arrived at this low level by arbitrating every contract for the last few years. So when the TWU leadership recommended arbitration last week, the workers wanted to strike by a near unanimous vote. Mayor O'Dwyer delayed the action of the workers by a week, and now the workers again reject the Quill wage policy and arbitration by voting strike.

Letters to Winston in Prison Tell of Terror Against Negroes

(Reprinted from yesterday's late edition)

By Henry Winston

I HAVE RECEIVED MANY LETTERS in prison from various sections of the country pointing up a growing national scandal—the intense police violence against the Negro people. In several letters a note of pessimism was evident. It expresses itself in the following way:

"... the life of a Negro is not worth a dime today."

These two letters expressed cynicism toward those sworn to uphold the law. They had no faith that anything would be done. For, instead of the terror subsiding, it increases day by day.

Most of my letters were more optimistic. They showed a developing movement against police brutality in a number of areas and expressed a fighting determination to seek and organize the broadest democratic unity of democratic-minded Americans to repel these fascist attacks.

The blood of innocent Negroes is being spilled daily on the streets of Houston, Birmingham, Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Negroes are being murdered by KKK lynchers and Christian Front-inspired hoodlums. They are being murdered by policemen.

This sadistic violence against the Negro people is supplemented by a new feature which sharply emphasizes a growing menace.

This is expressed in the fact that many fascist-minded sheriffs and policemen no longer limit their role to shielding these attackers but themselves become engaged in actual cold-blooded murder of Negroes.

These murders continue unchecked because of a do-nothing policy on the part of the federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

This unprecedented violence is nothing more or less than unbridled warfare of a most heinous and special kind directed against the rights and liberties of Negro Americans. But by the same token it is directed against labor and the entire democratic camp.

THESE ATTACKS are not isolated happenings. They occur in the North as well as in the South. The violence is most intense in the large industrial communities, where unity and a growing desire for unity among Negro and white exist. It is not accidental that this terror increases in proportion as unemployment rises.

Several examples will illustrate this fact:

In New Orleans, on July 4, Chrispon Herbert Charles, Jr., was murdered by Patrolmen E. Laundry and H. Sahuc, who cold-bloodedly fired six bullets into his body. An all-white grand jury refused to call numerous witnesses who wished to testify, and returned a "no true bill." And what was Charles' crime? He was stopped on the street, asked by a policeman what he was doing and he merely protested he hadn't done anything.

Most of New Orleans Negro seamen are on the beach and Negro longshoremen are increasingly becoming jobless. The warehouse, transportation and other industries are applying more and more the rule: "Fire Negroes First."

Robert A. Bradley, 24-year-old farmer of Roxbury, Va., was shot and killed March 4 by F. M. Wood, an alcoholic beverage commission enforcement officer. Bradley leaves a widow and three small children. Wood claimed that his gun was accidentally discharged while he was chasing Bradley from a still which the officers had just raided.

In the state, lily white industries such as textile remain lily white. And unemployed white workers from such industries are more and more used by employers to displace Negro workers on the waterfront, tobacco and other industries.

But this is not all. Take any city with a large Negro population and this is the picture: Negroes are being rounded up en masse, thrown into jail on alleged grounds of suspicion,

and, with a conscious interest in establishing a jail record for hundreds of thousands of Negro youth. And for what purpose? For purposes of blackmailing Negro youth in anticipation of their involvement in democratic struggles for jobs, security and equal rights.

It is for this reason that beatings in jail, third degrees and forced confessions are increasing. Reaction undertakes these pro-fascist steps as insurance; as a sort of down payment which it hopes to utilize against Negroes assuming leadership in such struggles.

Thus, we witness, side by side with these killings, mass raiding by policemen in Negro communities. And these raids are sometimes accompanied by killings.

IN DETROIT, using the technical excuse that they are looking for the gunman who shot at Victor Reuther, Henry S. Toy sent out a dragnet of 4,000 policemen, mainly into Negro communities, who picked up 324 citizens within a few days without any kind of warrants and held many in jail without charges. This was revenge action toward 700 citizens who organized a protest against the police killing of a Negro youth several months before (Toy boasts he has pictures of the 700 "Communists").

In New Orleans, 64 Negro and white youth were jailed for holding an inter-racial party. In Philadelphia some 500 Negroes were rounded up by police last year. The same is true in most large cities.

This terror is directed against Negroes not only in the Jimcrow areas but happens with especial severity in the segregated communities. Can there be any doubt that this violence, if unchecked, can lead to the establishment of curfew laws for Negroes? This is now the case in many areas of the South! This is the "logic" of this terror.

The recent action of the Birmingham City Council in strictly defining the area beyond which Negroes cannot move has dangerous implications for other communities, North and South. The action of the New York Supreme Court in sanctioning Metropolitan Jimcrow is a case in point.

Is there not the danger of extension of restrictive covenants? And this is developing fascist reaction in the United States directed against the Negro people. And the purpose of it is to: (1) Brand the Negro people as criminals before the law and public opinion; (2) to create a spirit of chauvinist incitement against the Negro people, and (3) to sever the growing unity of Negro and white in the country for social progress. This violence is one of the sharpest forms of growing fascist-like reaction. It began in Germany against the Jewish people and an entire people were almost exterminated.

But it is not possible to wage such warfare against the Negro people without at the same time attacking and undermining the basic laws of the country.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY ALONE, of all political parties, has undertaken the struggle to create the widest unity by mobilizing the labor and people's movement in defense of Negro rights. The Daily Worker alone campaigns daily to put an end to these police crimes. In his fight for reelection, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis is making the fight against police brutality a major issue in his campaign.

That is why those interested in delivering an effective blow against reaction, a blow in defense of human liberties, can best do this by enlisting in a crusade which includes Democrats, Republicans, ALPERS and Communists and independents, together with the trade union, religious, fraternal and civic organizations, under the following banner:

1. Demand the immediate and unconditional removal of all trigger-happy cops from the police force.
 2. Demand immediate paneling of Grand Juries to bring indictments against cops who have killed Negroes.
 3. Demand indemnities by the city and state for the families of the victims.
 4. Demand that President Truman invoke the federal powers to the end of eliminating these crimes.
- Let the voice of a democratic public be heard!

Athens Fascists Jail 52 in Raid

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 25. —Fifty-two persons, including 23 women, were arrested today on charges of starting a new anti-fascist underground in Athens, police announced. Scores of homes and offices were raided in a roundup.

Daily Worker

Entered as second class matter, Oct. 23, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Foreign)	3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$3.75 6.75 12.00
Daily Worker	3.00 5.75 10.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.00 7.00 12.00
Daily Worker	3.25 6.00 10.00

Approval for Deceit

An Editorial

WITH JUDGE MEDINA'S DENIAL of the defense motion for a mistrial or dismissal of Juror Number 2 who boasted he wanted a "war to the death" against Communists, the Foley Square heresy hunt loses its last pretense of trial by jury.

Judge Medina in making this brazen decision even refused argument by the defense in behalf of its motion for a mistrial. He rejected even the elementary proposal to investigate the serious charge.

JUDGE MEDINA'S SWIFT RULING IGNORES the unrefuted evidence presented to him.

His ruling gives judicial approval to the astounding deception which Juror Number 2 practiced on the defendants, on the Courts of the nation, on the judge himself.

Judge Medina did not hesitate to hurl three of the defendants—Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green—into jail for what the Court vainly tried to brand as "contempt."

But he has given his quick approval to the cynical contempt with which Juror Number 2 has treated his sworn oath of impartiality.

Thus, Judge Medina and Juror Number 2 are

united in viewing such a deception of the Court as legal, desirable, and worthy of the support of the full power of the government.

Thus, the tactic of frameup is given judicial sanction when it is a case involving Communists.

But if all legal protections are outlawed in cases involving Communists, what remains of the traditional legal rights of every other citizen in the country?

This is what every American, regardless of creed, must now answer to himself.

WHAT DOES THIS CYNICAL RULING spell for the political situation in our country?

It can only mean that the Truman-Wall Street forces which framed this clumsy persecution are determined to proceed with their schedule to murder the American Constitution.

In fact, Judge Medina's latest mockery of every rule of legality means that they are determined to accelerate their march to a police state in the U. S. A.

The traditional legalities—evidence, bail, jury trial, etc.—are being swept away not only for Communists, but for every citizen, no matter what his politics.

With Negroes tried by juries of Ku Kluxers, with Communists tried by juries of avowed anti-Communist fanatics, trial by jury for the rest of America is rapidly

becoming a myth. Trial by jury will become a memory if the witchhunters are not defeated by the people.

IN DENYING THE DEFENSE'S motion, Judge Medina, who has admittedly received an unprecedented number of telegrams from the nation, has warned that he will not be "intimidated."

What he is trying to do is to intimidate American citizens from exercising their Constitutional rights and their right to petition for redress of grievances.

WE URGE:

• Increased public support for the defense's request for a mistrial.

• Full investigation of the Janney revelations, and all those connected with it.

• Public demand that the Attorney General's office stop Prosecutor McGohey's blocking of such an investigation, thus making the government a partner in this fraud.

• Public demand that the Attorney General dismiss the entire indictment as a threat to the Bill of Rights and liberties of all the people by first outlawing the Communist Party.

We urge every citizen to speak out now. His own liberties hang in the balance.

Dennis Rebukes Judge Medina

The following are Eugene Dennis' opening remarks made to the court after Judge Medina, complaining about the thousands of protest telegrams he received, brusquely rejected the defense mistrial motion:

"The first thing, with respect to the remarks of the court. The American people—Communists as well as non-Communists—have an

were to abrogate their rights and fail to speak out against injustice and to seek to rectify evils and seek to influence the course of events in the interest of our people and our country.

"I WOULD OBSERVE further, your honor, that while the defendants are falsely charged with engaging in a conspiracy and falsely charged with seeking to overthrow the government by force and violence, with advocating and teaching, while this Nazi-like charge has been leveled against them, the facts brought out in this trial, and the facts relevant to the motion which we have submitted—all of those facts demonstrate that it is the federal administration and the District Attorney's office, representing the Department of Justice, which is seeking to subvert and violate the Bill of Rights, whereas it is our party which is defending and striving with others to enforce the Bill of Rights.

"And also on this question of the administration. Instead of taking the initiative to try and determine whether what was carried in the Compass is true or false, the administration on the contrary is obstructing this investigation, is covering up and trying to shield a gross crime which has been committed not only against the defendants, but against the American people. And it is we—it is the defendants who speak out here in defense of constitutional processes, including the due process of law, and who are trying to insure that there should be an administration of justice with it. And I do not think that anybody can ignore what is involved in this connection."

inalienable right to petition for any redress of grievance, and surely they have a duty and they have a right to speak out against a maladministration of justice and conspiracy to thwart the Constitution.

"And I contend, Your Honor that the remarks which you have made here are directed not only against the defendants and calculated to prejudice our case, but they are also directed against the rights of all American citizens.

"It would be a most unfortunate thing and one fraught with great danger to our country and to the Bill of Rights if the American people in any sector and, in the first place, workers and Communists,

Soviet Peace Parley Opens

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—An all-Russian Conference of Peace Partisans opened today. Some 1,500 persons, delegates from all over the Soviet Union and their numerous foreign guests, attended the opening session in the famed House of Columns.

A two-point program was adopted—a report on "the struggle for peace against warmongers" and a proposal for the election of a Russian committee on Peace.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois, American Negro historian; the very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, "dean of Canterbury Cathedral, England, and Pietro Nenni, Italian leftwing socialist leader, were among the foreigners present.



SILLEN

One Toni Was a Phony

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Federal Trade Commission ordered the Toni Co. of Chicago to remove alleged misrepresentations from its "Which Twin Has the Toni" series.

The order was aimed at representations that "the coiffure of the twin with the Toni wave was done by herself or by an amateur, when actually it was effected by a professional hair stylist."

Defense Links Trial of 12 to Demo Politics

By Max Gordon

The defense charged yesterday in the Communist trial that the indictments against the party's leaders, drawn last summer, were a political move by President Truman directed against the Presidential

candidacy of Henry Wallace. The charge was made indirectly, in the form of questions put by defense counsel Harry Sacher to witness Simon W. Gerson, the party's New York State legislative chairman. Judge Medina barred the answers to the questions, but their meaning was unmistakable.

Calling attention to the 1948 draft convention resolution of the party's national board, Sacher asked Gerson whether a reference to the "new party" meant the Progressive Party. Gerson was prevented from answering by a prosecution objection sustained by Medina.

Sacher then asked the following

three questions in rapid succession. All of them barred by objections which Medina upheld:

"Was the Progressive Party named at a convention on July 22, 1948?"

"Were there prior public announcements in the press that the new party would hold its convention on July 22?"

"Were the indictments in this case returned on July 20, two days before the opening of the convention of that party?"

Gerson, 24th defense witness, resumed the stand for a brief period following Judge Medina's denial of all defense motions arising out of the misconduct charges (Continued on Page 9)

Bare New Janney Violation

Russell Janney, who concealed his anti-Communist bias during the period of jury selection, also discussed the trial with a magazine writer in direct violation of formal court orders.

Examination of the files of the New Yorker magazine shows an interview with Janney in the issue of April 30, 1949, a few weeks after he was picked for the jury.

Interviewed by one of the writers for the weekly magazine's famous column, "Talk of the

Town," Janney was gleeful that Attorneys for the defense had not challenged him.

"They'd used up all their challenges, and I don't think anybody knew who I was," Janney is quoted as saying.

Legal observers pointed out that it is a direct violation of the court's formal admonition for a juror not to discuss the trial in any aspect with anyone. An interview on the trial with a magazine writer is, on its face, a violation of court orders, the same observers said.

Dennis Motions After Mistrial Was Denied

Following are the three motions submitted in the Foley Square courtroom yesterday by Eugene Dennis and rejected by Judge Medina. These motions, one of which called for "criminal proceedings" against Prosecutor McGohey, were offered on behalf of the defendants after the judge overruled the mistrial motion:

"In view of the fact that the court has denied the motions of defense or a mistrial and for disqualifying the juror, Mr. Janney, as well as for re-examining the entire jury so as to ascertain any possible prejudicial influence of said juror upon any or all of the members of the jury:

In view of the fact that the court by dismissing this motion has thereby closed its eyes upon and turned deaf ears to the proffered evidence submitted by the witness which establishes that the juror, Mr. Janney, has violated his oath of office as a juror, and also obviously has contaminated members of the jury with bias and prejudice directed against the defendants:

In view of the fact that the district attorney and his office have sought to cover up this flagrant violation of the Constitution—of the rules of the court—and have in effect defended the illegal, sinister and contemptuous position and actions of Mr. Janney, and in view

of the marked bias and prejudice of the court against the defendants and their counsel, for which reasons the court should have disqualified itself, I now move:

"First, that the court declare a recess and refer the motions for the mistrial and for the disqualification of Mr. Janney to another judge for investigation and disposition.

"Secondly, that the court institute impeachment and criminal proceedings against the district attorney and his associates, and direct an immediate inquiry regarding the conspiracy of and by the district attorney and his office to shield Mr. Janney and to obstruct

the administration of justice in the southern district of New York.

Thirdly, that the court now declare, on the basis of its rulings, a mistrial, recognizing, amongst other things, that the composition of the present jury is illegal; that the taking of further testimony before this jury is improper and unconstitutional, and that the due process and a fair trial are definitely and unquestionably impossible since the jury is unconstitutionally constituted, has been tampered with and has been subjected to unprecedented bias, prejudice, pressures, and subversive infiltration. I move the adoption of those motions as a whole or separately."

Davis Canvassers Exceed Petition Goal in Half the Time

By Pete R. Morrow

The Communist Party nominating petition campaign for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis yesterday passed the halfway mark with a total of 17,000 signatures, nearly one-third of which have been secured by a special "task force" of a dozen full-time canvassers. That figure is 2,000 over the original goal set by the CP—15,000. A glance at the figures reveals the full scope of the "task force's" achievements:

HEROES OF THE BEN DAVIS CAMPAIGN

(The special 12-member-canvassing "task force" working in the 21st Senatorial District to secure signatures for the Communist Party nominating petition for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis has already secured about one-third of the 17,000 signatures now on file. Below are brief sketches on some of the members of this "task force," which is carrying the main burden of the drive for 25,000 signatures by Sept. 12.)

I migrated from Alabama three years ago, to enter a factory for the first time. After one and a half years as a beautician, I returned to the factory as a quilting operator. I became a party member 14 months ago, and served as financial secretary of the 14th A.D. (Harlem Region).

I am a garment industry worker, from the West Coast. As a Negro I can doubly appreciate the

struggle for equality and security. I have been in the Party about nine months. This campaign is the most exciting and important thing in my party activity.

I am a member of the Metal Section, Local 475, and active in the 12th C.D. American Labor Party. I was active in the Red Hook section during the long shoe strike. Have been in the party 2 years.

I am a chain machine operator from the West Bronx Youth Section. Worked in a UE shop, joined the party about a year and a half ago. I feel real enthusiastic about working in Harlem for Ben Davis.

I was born in Miami, joined the party there in 1938. Worked as a merchant seaman from 1935 to 1945. Joined the NMU in 1936, worked for the union in Portland, Maine, and in 1946 helped in

strike action there of 500 seamen. Organizer for NMU in Philadelphia principally among southern white workers on the tugs and barges.

Campaigned for Wallace in Florida backwoods, and also worked for NMU in Tampa, Fla., where I recruited many members for the Party.

Veteran entertainer on the B. F. Keith circuit and Loew's circuit. Joined the party three years ago. Was active in the Ingram case.

This campaign is the culmination of my 15 years in the Party, most of which has been spent in press work. I have worked in many election campaigns, but this campaign for Davis has the best response of all. I am a member of the Harlem Region, where I regularly sell 200 copies of the Harlem Worker each week.

GRANT OAKES

Urges Congress Act on Polio

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Grant W. Oakes, president of the CIO Farm Equipment and Metal union, called upon the White House and Congress to "open a real assault on polio and save thousands of Americans from disease and crippling."

The union leader urged the immediate earmarking of \$1 billion for an all-out polio battle "instead of throwing it down the foreign armament rathole."

The CIO United Office and Professional Workers yesterday urged 200 labor, church, parent-teacher, consumer and other organizations to join in the union demand that Congress appropriate at least \$300 millions to use for fighting polio. In its letter to the various organizations and community leaders, the union urged that they raise this request with the federal government and advise the union on their willingness to participate in joint activities, including a possible conference on the subject.

Rita Expects Baby in February

LONDON, Aug. 25 (UP).—Prince Aly Khan said today that he and his American actress wife, Rita Hayworth, expect their baby in February.

Signatures achieved by the 11th, 13th and 7th A. D. sections of the Party, plus two huge week-end mobilizations embracing better than 1,900 "shock troop" canvassers from all over the city, totaled approximately 11,700 Wednesday.

Signatures achieved by the "task force" on the same date were 5,300.

Thus "task force" members have averaged better than 458 signatures each since the beginning of the drive, and are still turning them in at the rate of better than 30 a day. They have already exceeded by 2,300 signatures the legal requirement of 3,000.

With "shock troop" mobilizations at an end, and mid-week canvassing by the sections slackening seriously, the "task force" is carrying a heavy burden in the drive for 25,000 signatures by Sept. 12.

The force has swept through its initially assigned areas, comprising some 20 densely-populated Harlem square blocks, and is now engaged in mop-up operations in areas not thoroughly canvassed by the sections.

EIGHT-HOUR DAYS

With the exception of a one-day vacation at a camp near Peekskill, N. Y., the entire force has worked a full eight-hour-or-more day, seven days a week,

since the outset of the drive on Aug. 5.

During the height of the hot spell, when it was occasionally necessary to take an afternoon off, the canvassers made up the time in the somewhat cooler evening hours.

The weary work of pounding the streets, climbing stairs and ringing doorbells begins at 10 a.m. and continues until 2 p.m., when the canvassers check in for a two-hour rest. From 4 p.m. to 8 or

after, the routine is repeated. At the day's end results are tabulated and checked.

The force keeps careful records of each apartment in each assigned building, noting the number of eligible voters, the number of petition-signers, the number of refusals, and marks each apartment for revisiting if necessary.

POSSIBLE RECRUITS

Among the most valuable prizes the force has secured is a list of better than 300 voters who have indicated strong interest in joining the Communist Party. These voters will be revisited and activated

when the drive is over.

The force has hung up a number of individual and team canvassing records. One canvasser, working alone, secured 90 signatures in a single day. Several others have similarly chalked up marks in the 80's. The team record is 120 in one day, with several teams turning in between 90 and 100.

The force reports an average of two signers for every three voters visited.

Eugene Connolly Answered

CHARTER ALP'ER SAYS HE AIMS TO HITCH PARTY TO WAR WAGON

Councilman Eugene P. Connolly is charged with attempting to convert the American Labor Party into a "tail supporting the coalition war policies of the two major parties," in a letter addressed to him by a charter member of the ALP.

The writer, Tim Murphy, member of the Compressed Air Workers Local 147, AFL, drafted his letter in reply to a publication recently distributed by Connolly and his associates, *Today's Outlook*.

"Mr. Connolly's campaign for borough president is not the reason but the excuse for your vicious attack upon the ALP and its leaders," Murphy wrote, after reading *Today's Outlook*.

Quoting the publication's statement: "Since there are many elective offices and Connolly is the best candidate available for borough president, why must it be a Negro for this particular office?" Murphy replied:

"This statement is the essence of audacity. First you fail to

nominate Connolly for City Council. Second, you say that he is the only candidate capable of running for a job which he never held. Third, you infer that his opponent is not capable of running for or holding this office because he is a Negro.

WHOSE TRADITION?

In his release to the press, Murphy's letter continued, "Mr. Connolly attacked Ewart Guinier (official ALP designee for borough president) for departing from long-established labor practices where the legislators who had good labor records received labor's support."

Murphy quoted Connolly as saying: "I am certain that this does not represent the views of labor in this country, for this position is an extraordinary departure from long-established policy of labor, to support those who had defended labor's interests."

Murphy challenged Connolly on this point, saying:

"Mr. Connolly, are you, in a subtle way, saying that this is a foreign idea? You know in the past that it was not the practice of the political parties in this country to nominate and elect Negroes to major political office (while there may be exceptions, it was not the practice). Therefore, according to your reasoning, it would be pre-

sumptuous and contrary to custom for a Negro to seek office. Yet you must remember that he is not running for the office that you previously and now hold. Who says that the Negro must be kept in his place?"

Again quoting Connolly, Murphy cited the Councilman's question: "Have I not given satisfactory representation? Must only a Negro represent the Negroes? . . . If I am to be rejected simply because a Negro has been entered against me, the issue is reduced to the simple proposition that a white candidate, no matter how good his record is, cannot count upon the support of the Negro people."

With this, Murphy told Connolly, "what you are really doing is appealing to what you hope are the prejudices of the white voter. You are saying, 'I have never held that office but nominate me and keep the Negro in his place.' In other words, you are saying that Negroes have the right to vote as long as they cast their vote for a white candidate."

500 on Strike

At Aniline Plant

RENSSELAER, N. Y., Aug. 25 (FP).—The General Aniline Co. plant here shut down when 500 members of Local 227, International Chemical Workers Union (AFL), struck for an eight cents hourly wage boost.

The company, however, refused to raise its original four and a half cents hourly pay increase offer. It insisted on abolishing a mid-afternoon rest period.

30th Anniversary Rally COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
Thursday, Sept. 15
Madison Sq. Garden

Tickets Available at:
All Party Clubs — Workers Bookshop
Jefferson Bookshop — Bookfair

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

HOOTENANNY. Peoples Artists. Cool square dancing and hot jazz playing. Pete Seeger's Good Neighbor Chorus; New faces and new songs; Cast of 80; A midsummer hoot you'll long remember at 13 Astor Pl., Penthouse, 8:30, \$1 (total). Tix "85 Bookshop" and SP 7-1450.

"THEY SHALL NOT DIE." In 12th week at People's Drama, 405 W. 41st St. Evenings except Monday. Tickets 85c, \$1.20, \$1.80.

DOKEY WILKERSON speaks on "The National Culture of the Negro People." Third in a series of Friday night forums. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Entertainment. Subs. 65c. Sponsored by New Foundations, Student Org. Comm. for a Labor Youth League.

LODGE 550 IWO meets at 8:30 at 77 Fifth Ave. Special feature tonight, "Question Box." Bring your questions on any current topic of interest to you. Discussion. Refreshments free. Members and friends invited.

FOLK DANCING OF MANY NATIONS. Beginners, advanced; fun. Rose Slav, director—Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Tonight Bronx

ARMONDO ROMAN speaks about Youth at Labor Youth League, 1028 E. 163rd St., Room 2, Dancing and entertainment.

Tonight Brooklyn

SEE OLD FRIENDS . . . Make new ones . . . citywide JFF summer camp in Long Island. Swimming, sports, dances, dancing. Friday eve through Sunday (Aug. 28 thru 30th); \$1. Reservations and details FR 2-288.

HOOTENANNY

Peoples Artists: Betty Sanders, Woody Guthrie, Pete Seeger, Good Neighbor Chorus, Hope Faye, Charles Riley, Margaret McCaden, Howard Wierum, Crescent Serenaders. Air-Cooled—Square Dancing. Penthouse, 13 Astor Place, Friday, 8:30 p.m. \$1.00 (including tax). Tix: "85" Bookshop and 13 St. Marks Place. SP 7-1450.

August 26th

BANG-UP AFFAIR for the grand opening of the Labor Youth League at 401 Thalford Ave. Donation 35c.

Tomorrow Manhattan

STOP AND BOP, with Maritime YPA—159 W. 23rd St. Entertainment by People's Drama and Ben Davis Caravan. Dancing, refreshments. From 3 PM on.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

ALL TRAINS lead to Socco-Vansett LVL. Coney Island, Mermid and Skillwell Aves. Dancing, fun, eat. Donation 50c.

Coming

MUSICAL RECITAL by the Friendly Mission, Spiritual Church Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, pastor. Sunday, Aug. 28th, at 3 p.m. At the Harlem YMCA, 180 W. 135th St. Outstanding artist. Donation 75c.

FRATERNAL MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCH. conducted by Thomas Sokoloff, has openings for beginners and advanced students. Classes start Friday, Sept. 9 at 8 p.m. Applicants for orchestra register beginning Wed., Sept. 7 at 8:30 p.m. 805 Westchester Ave. near Prospect Ave. station.

RATES: 25 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker
5 words constitute a line
Minimum charge: 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINE: Daily Worker: Previous day at noon For Monday's issue Friday at 4 p.m. Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

FLOWERS

STEAMER BASKETS

For Deliver Everywhere

RUBY'S DI-2-9447
770 SARATOGA AVE. B'KLYN

REPRODUCTIONS: EUROPEAN AMERICAN

Custom Framing at Moderate Cost

11 W. 5th St.

SP 7-8448

CAMBRIDGE GALLERIES

Marshall Plan-- China Version

By John Hess

"IT WAS CLEAR from V-J Day in 1945," Secretary Marshall told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "that the Chinese Government was confronted by a military situation which made it, in the opinion of virtually every American authority, impossible to conquer the Communist armies by force." (White Paper on China, p. 380.)

In fact, a report to the State Department back in 1944, said:

"The Communists would, inevitably, win such a war because the foreign powers, including the United States (referring to Chiang Kai-shek's postwar plan to crush the liberated areas), which would support the government, could not feasibly supply enough aid to compensate for the organic weakness of the government." (White Paper, p. 572.)

Another report: "Just as the Japanese Army cannot crush these militant people now, so also will Kuomintang force fail in the future." (P. 572.)

Yet the United States Government, from before V-J Day up to date, did bet billions of dollars on this losing horse. More—it incited Chiang Kai-shek, whom it considered a hopeless and doomed incompetent, to continue his civil war.

A LITTLE OVER a year ago, on Aug. 10, 1948, the U. S. Embassy at Nanking cabled the State Department, proposing that it try to arrange an early peace in China, to keep the Liberation Armies from winning a total victory. Marshall replied a few days later:

"The United States must not directly or indirectly give any implication of support, encouragement or acceptability of a coalition gov-

ernment in China with Communist participation. . . . (But) Overt United States opposition to Chinese Government compromise with the Chinese Communists (or even secretly expressed opposition, which would likely become known) would at this juncture provide ammunition in China for propaganda alleging that the United States was encouraging and prolonging the civil war." (P. 280.)

This last admonition came a bit late, of course, and was entirely hypocritical. Nine months earlier Marshall had advised the War Department to go ahead with taking over the ground force training center of Chiang's army at Taiwan. But, he instructed, "every effort will be made to minimize publicity to the effect that this action constitutes direct U. S. participation in the civil war." (P. 348.)

A BETTER understanding of the role of America in the Chinese civil war can be garnered from the mission of Maj. Gen. David Barr, who served as U. S. military adviser to Chiang from 1946 to late 1948.

Barr was frequently exasperated by the shortcomings of his allies, as are his counterparts in Greece and Turkey. Although, like the rest of the American China officials, he knew the Quislings were doomed, he continually spurred them to greater efforts to prolong the war. He complained that troops were not destroying their equipment as they fled. (P. 326.)

"It was reported to my staff," Barr wrote in July, 1948, "that the Chinese Air Force in a weak effort to support the defenders of Kaifeng, strafed Communist columns from elevations well above 2,000 feet. This failing was mentioned to the Chinese on innumerable occasions without apparent result. Not only did they strafe from the ineffective heights, but they also bombed from ridiculous elevations (p. 330). . . . I flew over Kaifeng. . . . Reports of destruction in Kaifeng by the Chinese Air Force were proven untrue (p. 331). . . .

"There was an ingrained resentment in the Chinese Air Force against killing Chinese Communists who had no air support. All of these factors are important and unfortunate . . ." (p. 338).

The American brass and the American State Department, however, had no ingrained resentment against killing Chinese—even needlessly, even for a doomed cause. To them, a China laid waste by civil war and the destruction of millions of non-combatants, was preferable to a China peacefully making its way to national unity and progress.

The "butchers," as the Chinese Communists called the American interventionists, did not think they were throwing away the billions of dollars given to Chiang. Didn't they kill lots of Chinese, and, for four years, prevent the outbreak of peace?

VIRGIL—False Economy

—By LEN KLEIS



Letters from Readers

Assails Confusion on Civil Rights

Rockaway, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I feel that the Communist position hasn't been made adequately clear on the stock remark from liberal circles: "When you people assume power what happens to civil rights?" Since this question is of prime importance, because of the imperialist drive to war and the simultaneous drive against civil rights, it should be cleared up.

Our society, based on the domination of the propertied class, is geared to the defense of this class against any encroachment by the working class. Thus we will fight unyieldingly for the rights of the working

class, but not for the "rights" of the capitalists.

The victory of the working class depends to a very great extent on the unity of all the people, Negro and white. Thus the unyielding fight in defense of the rights of the people, but not for the Ku Klux Klan which is one of the extra-legal organizations of the ruling class.

We'll defend the right of religious freedom, but not the right of the church when it assumes the role of the political and ideological arm of the oppressing class. That goes for any section of the population which acts in defense of a reactionary, warmongering capitalist class, against the interests of the working class.

—C. Edelman

Press Roundup

THE SUN gives a sympathetic snuffle for the "present plight" of Mike Quill, because he has to "go along with the group which, in criticizing the previous (bus) stoppage, he called 'strike-happy' individuals."

THE WORLD TELEGRAM has the gall to say that the city housing authority has accomplished the following: "Temptations to delinquency and unsightly disease-breeding areas were wiped out with eradication of slums. Tensions in overcrowded living quarters were eased."

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone says that the road of the cold war and arms program "can make America some day as poor, as miserable, as torn with civil conflict as unhappy Greece."

THE POST'S Marquis Childs says that "in spite of the unpleasant headlines made by his military aide, Maj. Gen. Vaughan, the president reflects the confidence of his party."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE, for all the world as if it were Mike Quill's boss (and isn't it one of them?) scolds him lustily for having permitted the Queens

bus strike to occur. "In the TWU it seems to us Mr. Quill failed to assume real responsibility. He should have gone to that meeting. He could not have been ignorant of the existence of dissident minority elements in the union. He should have taken no chances with them." And wasn't it Mr. Quill who once trumpeted that he wasn't taking any "outside" interference? Outside of the bosses, that is.

THE NEWS, another of Quill's bosses, warns: "It looks from here as if its time for Mike either to get a firm grip on his job as TWU chief or make way for somebody who can."

THE MIRROR is "uneasy" over the "mysterious cancellation of Admiral Byrd's proposed Antarctic expedition."

THE TIMES, which would rather break strikes than anything, tells us: "In deciding late yesterday to run municipal buses on some of the Triboro's routes, Mayor O'Dwyer acted in the interests of the public."

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN inveighs against the World Federalist Movement as a "conspiracy against American sovereignty."

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

Joe Curran Runs Into Rough Water

ONE YEAR after he grabbed control of the National Maritime Union, Joe Curran is like a rattled pitcher who gets more rattled as the home fans throw more Bronx razberries at him. That's how it looked at a recent membership meeting in New York where some 3,000 seamen did about everything to their beloved president but toss him out of the window.

When the going was easier, Joe appeared the clever operator and skillful parliamentarian. But when he loses he behaves so childish that his friends explain apologetically that "he's losing his head." That's how it was at the above-mentioned membership meeting when Joe, mad enough to chew a rug, ruled out demands of the members for a tellers report on the results of Joe's defeated referendum to bar Communists from the union. The decision of the chair was appealed and Joe was voted down by about 50 to one.

Did Joe realize he was spitting against a tornado? Not Joe! He bellowed like one of the Captain Blyes of old and addressed the members as "You hacks." "Hack" is Joe's special name for Communists.

NEXT THURSDAY Joe didn't show up for the membership meeting, but 3,500 "hacks" did. They voted unanimously to back Harry Bridges' Hawaiian dock strike, and to show that they really meant it, they collected \$760 on the spot for its support. They decided to picket any Hawaiian vessel that docks in New York and called on all ports to do the same.

On the following morning, the tellers for election of convention delegates announced the result, showing the anti-Curranites elected 13 of the 14 elected delegates from New York.

Joe is plainly worried. He suffered this series of defeats despite a letter he addressed to the members and published in the Pilot, forbidding election of leftwingers. He demanded that any candidate for delegate "record in the minutes of the meeting aboard the ship whether he is or is not a member of the Communist Party or is sympathetic to them."

After boasting for a year that he had eliminated the "Communist menace," he now admits to the members his fear that opponents may win the convention, or at least thwart his new efforts to turn the union into a dictatorship.

The big mistake Curran made when his entire ticket was elected to office a little over a year ago was to misjudge the sentiment of the membership. He thought the union was ripe for company-unionization; that the membership would become fink-minded and be easily hitched to the kites of the shipowners.

CURRAN lost no time in talking of a purge in the union of what he called "gas-hounds," "scenery bums" and "one-trippers," and of limiting the membership to only those who render an "efficient" day's work. He talked of collaboration with the shipowners. Soon came other parts of the plan like wholesale job discrimination against the Negroes, West Indians and Puerto Ricans.

Curran quickly moved to kill the tradition of industry-wide solidarity among the seamen, and to cut all relations or solidarity with the West Coast unions. When the West Coast longshoremen and oil workers struck, some of the official NMU actions bordered on strikebreaking. When the Canadian Seamen's Union struck and the AFL's Seafarers sent scabs by airlift to man struck ships, the NMU's officialdom was indifferent, and to this day, despite months of bitter striking, hasn't given the CSU a dime. Nor is the Hawaiian dock strike, now in the fourth month, their concern. And Curran obviously expected that the heavy unemployment (6,000 on the New York beach) would stimulate a fink-scare and make seamen submissive.

The recent events show what a mistake Curran made. NMU ships' crews by the scores are collecting funds for the Canadian strikers. The sentiment for solidarity with Pacific workers is stronger than ever. And in place of the fink scare Curran expected, the employed and unemployed are developing a close solidarity in struggle.

A quarter century of leftwing influence did something on the waterfront, Joe. You can't liquidate it so easily. In fact, you never will

COMING: 'Neither Shalt Thou Protest' . . . By John Pittman . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates—Editor
Milton Howard—Associate Editor
Alan Max—Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall—Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts—General Manager

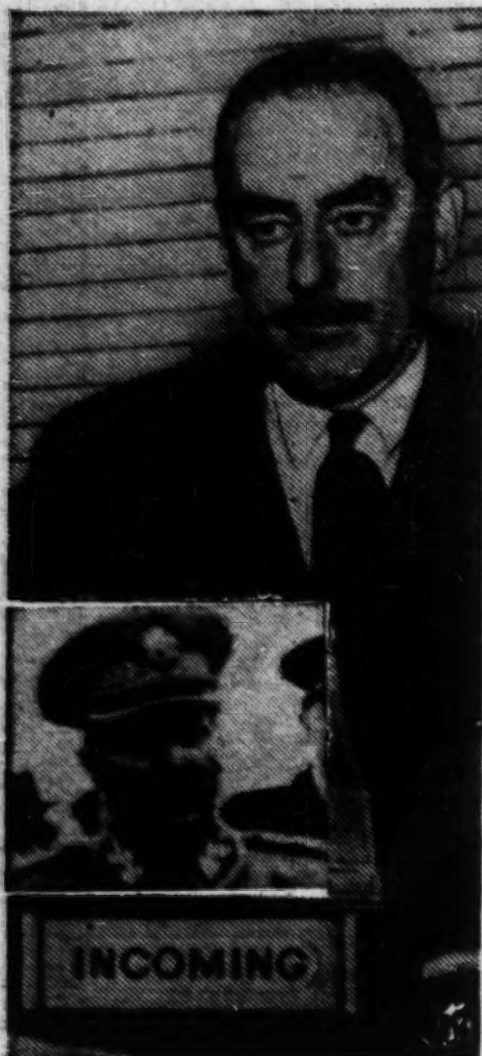
Daily Worker, New York, Friday, August 26, 1949

Clumsy War Propaganda

DID ANY OF THE NEWSPAPER MEN at the State Department press conference bust out laughing? Or did they figure that discretion is the better part of valor?

We refer to Secretary of State Dean Acheson's effort to use the antics of his own stooge, Tito, as an excuse for refusing to abandon the "cold war" and sign a long peace settlement with the Soviet Union.

See, said Acheson, how Tito is "threatened." That exposes the Soviet Union's peace offensive, he tried to argue. What will the Communists say now, he asked, with ill-concealed fear of the peace movement in which Communists everywhere play such an active part.



ACHESON AND TITO

ism inside the country. Then, when his own hired stooge—on outside instructions, no doubt—starts waving a sword at the Soviet Union, the Peoples' Democracies and the heroic Greek people's armies, Acheson seizes the actions of his own puppet as the justification for the \$100,000,000,000 "cold war" program of the banker-generals.

Because of Tito, Acheson tries to tell us, we have had to revive Hitler's generals and industrialists in Germany. We have had to help fascism in Spain, Greece and Turkey; we must build war bases in every corner of the world; we must pile up the atom bomb.

No doubt this also explain why Washington, for four years, has been spurning all Soviet peace bids, all Soviet disarmament proposals, all its proposals to outlaw atomic war and set up a world system of atomic inspection. Is it because of Tito that Washington refuses the Soviet Union's plan to withdraw all troops from Germany?

SECRETARY ACHESON'S EFFORT TO USE TITO to club down the world peace movement (labeled by the State Department as "communist") casts as much light on Tito as it does on Acheson.

Tito is a conscious tool of the Achesons now who send him steel mills to manufacture the bullets which the Alsop brothers in the Herald Tribune prophesy will "find their way into Soviet heads."

Secretary Acheson has only proved once more that the central goal of State Department policy is to prevent a peace settlement at all costs, to seize on every excuse to spurn peace, and to manufacture pro-war excuses when they fail to appear of themselves.

Washington sees the hundred billion dollar "cold war" program as a pump-priming operation to shore up the sagging profits of the trusts. Washington is "priming the pump" with guns today; it proposes to use the blood of mankind—including America's—later.

Acheson's mockery of the peace movement will not sit well with the people.

America needs not bigger and bigger guns and the madness of "inevitable war," but an American-Soviet peace settlement, with vast trade and cooperation for a peaceful world.

IS SECRETARY ACHESON TRYING to insult the intelligence of the American people and the people of Europe?

Does he mean to say that the Truman-GOP forces decided to tear up the Roosevelt-Stalin Potsdam Agreement back in 1945 because of Tito's 1949 betrayal of Socialism in Yugoslavia?

WHAT AN ABSURD TRICK Acheson is trying to play. First, he approves the financing of the Tito regime's attack on the Soviet Union and its complete abandonment of all Social-



I Saw Nazi Justice, and I Saw It Again in Foley Sq.

By Joseph Cadden

THE BUILDING is newer, brighter, and more elaborate than the courthouse where Heinrich Stein was tried in Frankfurt in August, 1933. Otherwise, it was the spitten image. I'm talking about the Federal Courthouse in Foley Square. I was there yesterday, in August, 1949. Yet it seemed that I was reliving an experience 16 years old. I felt the same horror, the same mortification, the same rage today that I had felt in 1933 in Hitler's German Courtroom.

Back in 1933, I was a student visiting Frankfurt on anti-fascist business. Heinrich Stein was a young professor at the University there. The year before, on a similar trip, I'd had an opportunity to know him for a fine, thinking young German that he was. Yet here he was, a year later, charged with attempting to overthrow the government. The government's "evidence" consisted of a stoolpigeon's testimony that Stein had belonged to a student organization—the oldest and most respected in Germany which Hitler had banned.

OF COURSE Stein was convicted. He had no chance from the beginning. Held in prison during his trial, he had no opportunity to prepare a defense. His attorney had but a few, fleeting words with him before the opening of a swift trial. That one-day trial was a harrowing experience. I fell victim to the atmosphere as I entered the building and found myself pushed around by uniformed stormtroopers and plainclothes gestapo agents. Finally seated in the courtroom itself, I felt the continual glare of these police on the back of my neck. The judge heard the charges read with evident satisfaction. He helped examine the stoolpigeon in the witness box. Impatiently, he sidged through the cross-examination, upholding the prosecutor's every objection. With a few words and a few gestures he made a pretense of being impartial. But there was never any doubt as to the outcome.

SITTING in the Foley Square courtroom yesterday, I listened intently and closed my eyes. I felt the stares of the marshals

standing behind and the FBI agents sitting nearby. I saw the Frankfurt courtroom again, the sly face of the judge, the stoolpigeon. I felt the horror of the scene again. I felt mortified that I was doing nothing to change it. I was enraged at the injustice being done to a human being and to the millions of humans who would suffer because such injustice was permitted.

Opening my eyes, I saw some men I recognized. Henry Winston, Gus Hall, Gilbert Green I remembered well as colleagues in a youth movement which fought for important principles we all believe in—principles Heinrich Stein had believed in too. All three participated in scores of actions for peace, for Negro rights, for jobs at public works, for unemployment insurance, for federal education, health and housing appropriations. That was years ago—years during which the youth movement was united against fascism in Europe and imperialism in Japan, while cartelists were appeasing Hitler and Mussolini and Hirohito with the sinews of war, Winston, Hall and Green all played their part in that phase of the fight against fascism.

It was during that period that I met Green in Spain. The young Spanish Republic was being attacked by the enemies of the Spanish people—by Franco and his millionaire friends in league with Hitler and Mussolini. We saw Italian bombers and German artillery. There was no question in Spain about who advocated and used "force and violence" in 1936. What Green advocated there was destruction of those who used "force and violence." What Green wanted for the Spanish people, and for people throughout the world, was peace and freedom and security.

GUS HALL spent a large part of that period on picket lines. The CIO was being organized, and a great number of those who first flocked to these

new industrial unions were young people. I remember hearing Gus Hall speak in Ohio, urging CIO officials to organize ball teams and socials to speed up the drive. He was advocating union organization, a peaceful means of improving living and working conditions.

On his way overseas, I met Henry Winston. He was forced to suffer all the humiliation of the Army's Jimcrow system. The white officer commanding his Negro outfit was from the deep South. I felt his cruel contempt when I met him on a visit to Winston's barracks, and wondered at the conviction in Winston's voice as he talked about getting overseas and making his personal contribution to ending fascism in Europe. Yes, he was for force and violence that day—force and violence against Hitler. But not only that. He was for freeing the people of Europe, giving them the opportunity to work at peace for a new world there.

MANY THINGS these men had done made it clear to me that they stood for a better America, a better world. It wasn't just what they had said, it was more the courage and clarity with which they met a dozen situations, each a test of their loyalty to the principles upon which our government exists. They should be rewarded by a grateful government for their many acts, instead of being persecuted, framed, imprisoned, separated from their families, divorced from their own.

These three men—and many more like them—will be rewarded by the people.

The people of Frankfurt today would like to reward Heinrich Stein for his courage and his wisdom. But Stein is dead.

We Americans can today reward the men on trial at Foley Square by helping to win their freedom so they can go on with their lives and get on with their jobs.

I RECEIVE many heart-warming letters these days, expressing solidarity and support for the 12 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square. After the People's World of the West Coast printed our appeal, letters came from California. The Marine Cooks and Stewards of Wilmington, Cal., sent \$5. A group of friends invited to a home in Santa Rosa sent \$50. Mrs. Louise P., of Willits, Cal., sent \$10; R. L. A., of Oakland, \$5, and A. G., from Mt. Center, Cal., sent \$10. A Comrade in Anacortes, Wash., who contributes regularly through the Party, sends her \$10 "as the need is great." Joe L. of Santa Mateo sends \$3. He "likes people who fight for their rights and ideas."

And here's a wonderful letter from an elder citizen of Washington, which I feel must inspire all who read it:

"Dear Mrs. Flynn:
"As I'm not a member of the Communist Party I don't feel free to call you comrade. I'm sending you \$5 of my own money for the defense of the 12 comrades, and what I can collect in my rounds tomorrow. Also a copy of a letter I mailed to Robert Jackson airmail stamped today."

"I joined the Debs Socialist Party in 1898. Lost my job as locomotive engineer on O. R. O. N. over the same. Went to Santa Fe at Los Angeles, lost my job there after six months, went to S. P. Ry., lost my job there after five years and two months. Then came to Tacoma Milwaukee Ry.
"Have not affiliated with Socialist Party since I left San Francisco in March, 1912, but con-

tributed to the same and done all I could to make a better world and still hold my job.

"I retired in September, 1945, after riding a locomotive 52 years and six months. And I feel more free to express myself now."

"I have no income, only my railway pension, and I paid for that when working. So don't think they can stop it, although some of the boys think they can and are afraid to open their mouths."

"I'm the 83-years-young fellow you met when here in Tacoma last year. I wish I could do more, but the income is too limited, also health is failing and I cannot get around too well. But will continue to do what I can so long as I live."

"I'm a member of the Civil Rights Congress, also the Progressive Party, and think it a crime that Henry Wallace was not Vice-President when poor old FDR passed away. I think Truman the biggest farce we have ever had in the White House. Old Dewey or Hoover would have been no worse."

"I had no luck in collections this morning. So here is the five. Will try to make it five a month until the trial is over."

"Sincerely yours for a better world.
H. P. K."

Call me "comrade." It's quite all right, old-timer.

ALLEN L., of Chicago, who wrote a story, Hero's Homecoming, for The Worker, sends us the \$10 fee he received, in the name of "Baby Ellen," born a few weeks ago, whose chance of a sane world depends on the outcome at Foley Square.

While I was standing in the corridor of the Senate Office Building in Washington, after the hearing on Tom Clark, a lady gave me \$10 from a Washington friend, right under the nose of Sen. Ferguson.

A friend of Gus Hall turned in \$50 for the defense in Ohio, but sent a \$10 check to Gus, just to

get one of his wonderful grins. Her sister, Yetta Land, got the smile—we got the check. Twelve dollars comes monthly from Carl S. in faroff Alaska.

Old-timers are still in the ring all around the country. One from Topeka, Kan., 74 years old, sends \$2 from a small pension. Another "Old Wobbly Past Sixty" sends \$10 after attending a YPA Fair in Queens, where he was treated royally by "the nicest bunch of kids in my world," to three corns, two beers, one pretzel and ice cream.

Two dollars comes from two old-timers in Frazee, Minn. The writer recalls the 1905 and 1917 timber strikes and the 1910 Seattle General Strike. He sends a clipping from the France Times of July 21, calling anyone who reads Communist literature a traitor. The Twilight of Capitalism, by William Z. Foster, has the editor's goat, apparently. Twenty-five dollars came from a couple in Florida.

Missouri sent \$100 to celebrate my birthday. When was it? Any day will do, if you send a donation.

"OUT OF WORK for a year" is a New Yorker's apology for sending \$2. It is deeply appreciated.

A Lorain, O., music teacher sends \$20 "for Henry Winston." He visits 27 homes weekly and tells them of the case.

The Workers' Bookstore at 50 E. 13 St. brought us up \$5 left by an old man out of his old age pension, and several other contributions. They are authorized to receive funds for us and will give you a receipt.

The Victory Library in New Orleans forwarded \$5, too.

The staff at Camp Beacon sent us \$40.

Anthracite miners in Shanandoah, Pa., sent \$20.

There are others from Chicago and New Jersey.

William Gunner, New York, sends \$1. "Don't be afraid to

print my name. More when I get paid."

From Arkansas comes \$10 and from Muskegon, Mich., "An Irishman" sends me his blessing with a contribution. Ninety dollars comes from a group of students. A dozen letters, mimeographed with greetings to Henry Winston, with \$1 greetings, some more,

have come from Texas.

And the Ben Gold motion has already brought over \$2,000 and is rolling fast. One Brooklyn friend from the 12th A. D., giving \$2 a week for himself, went to 15 other people and they agreed to give him the money every week. It saves the time to go to the post office or our office. "There are at least 200 people in every community," he asserts. "I tried this on my wife. She said: 'What are you arguing about?' She has collected some already."

Hundreds will like Ben's motion as much as you do. Give them a chance to second it, too.

Life of the Party

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Member, National Committee, Communist Party

GUIDE TO A NEW First Class Vacation

CAMP FILLED FOR THIS WEEKEND

Space available for next week

\$40 and \$43

per week

\$16—2 full day weekend
Friday through Sunday

Full social staff plus Marnie Johnson and Band nightly. Shows every night. Daily lawn and open air theatre programs, movies. Free instruction swimming, all sports, dancing, painting, acting, chorus.

Camp open til Sept. 12

Call N. Y. office for last minute reservations — 1 Union Square, AL 4-3000

An Interracial Adult Camp—"the most for the least"

ALLABEN has everything!

Napanoch, N.Y. Ellenville 625 Swimming Pool — All Sports

THIS WEEKEND

PAUL ROBESON FERDINAND SMITH

FRED HELLERMAN, RONNIE GILBERT of the WEAVERS

For Reservations:

SCHOOL OF JEWISH STUDIES
575—6th AVE., N. Y. C.

WA 4-2211

RIDGEFIELD RESORT

Distinctive vacation home of the JPFO with all sports and cultural activities on a 70 acre dream estate.

Ridgefield, Connecticut — Telephone Ridgefield 1180

RATES \$45 up
JPFO MEMBERS
Non Members \$10 More

Make Reservations Early
for Your Vacation

For the week of Labor Day, or for any week. Outstanding programs.

Sports Director: H. ADELL — Social Director: LEW NORMAN
Make reservations with Ridgefield resort. New York O co, 80 Fifth Ave., ORegon 8-1161. Less than two hours by Flying Eagle Bus, door to door from Dixie Terminal.

NATURE FRIENDS CAMP MIDVALE

Midvale, N. J., Pompton Lakes 7-3100
All sports, swimming pool, good food
Joe Kammerman, Social Director

RATES WEEKLY with MEALS
Dorm. \$25 — Bung. \$35

Entertainment This Weekend

American People's Chorus
LABOR DAY WEEKEND
Nature Friends Festival
Mail Reservation Check to:
Midvale Camp Corp., Wanaque, N.J.

ELMAR LODGE

HIGH FALLS N. Y. — Box 184
An Ideal Vacation and Labor Day Weekend at Special Rates
All Sports Planned; Entertainment
Excellent Food
Call: JEANETTE FINEMAN, High Falls 4108

Go the Co-op Way

CAMP CARS
To: Unity, Beacon, Lakeland and all camps around Sylvan Lake
Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sun. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
OL 5-7828

B & B Cars to Camp

UNITY • LAKELAND
SYLVAN LAKE • BEACON
Daily Schedule
OL 2-1169 — 675, Allerton

Camp Beacon

BEACON, N. Y.

Tel. 1700

Labor Day Holiday

By the week 3 Day Weekend
\$15 \$10.50
per person per person

Gala Entertainment
CASS CARR'S Band (Sat. nite)
Spring-fed Swimming Pool
All Sports

CAFETERIA ON PREMISES
Limited Accommodations
RESERVE NOW!

Year-round resort for adults

BEAVER LODGE

81 miles from New York in the Poconos

Indian Summer Beauty

LOW FALL RATES
Single Veterans
\$35 \$30
per week per week

• Excellent Food
• Seasonal Sports • Dancing
• Recordings • Informal

JEWELRY HOLIDAYS
2 full days, Fri to Sun.
Sept. 23 to 25 **\$15**

Lakeland 608 N. Y. — AL 4-3000

2 Indicted For Beating Schoolgirls

BENTON, Ark., Aug. 25 (UP).—A three-day investigation into reported beatings of inmates at the Arkansas Girls Industrial School near here resulted tonight in 17 joint indictments against an official and a former head matron of the institution.

Charged were Mrs. Fannie Dunaway Goodman, elderly superintendent for the last eight years, and Carrie Toland, 51, of Little Rock. Mrs. Toland said yesterday that she resigned July 25, several days before a near riot and a five-girl escape.

The jury's lengthy report made no attempt to say who administered the whippings. However, Mrs. Goodman had earlier accused Mrs. Toland of wielding a large leather whip. Mrs. Toland in turn said she was only carrying out the rules of the institution.

The whip—a 24-inch strap fixed to a 12-inch wooden handle—was found at the school and was made a principal exhibit before the jury.

Prosecuting Attorney W. H. McClellan of Malvern said the charges, nine of assault and battery and eight of cruel and unusual punishment, are misdemeanors and punishable with fines up to \$1,000 and prison terms up to one year on each.

30th Anniversary
Rally COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
Thursday, Sept. 15
Madison Sq. Garden

Tickets Available at:
All Party Clubs — Workers Bookshop
Jefferson Bookshop — Bookfair

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY
No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT.

APARTMENTS & ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG INTER-RACIAL working couple, comrades, expect baby. Desperately need inexpensive apartment. Must be permanent! Please help! Box 339, c-o Daily Worker.

NATIONAL PARTY ORGANIZER urgently needs apartment for wife and child. Willing to sublease from 2 to 6 months. Need three rooms or more. Phone AL 4-2215. Room 912.

YOUNG COMRADE SEEKS FURNISHED ROOM for self and wife. Any location. Box 370, c-o Daily Worker.

WANTED. Apartment to share. Girl desires to share apt., own room; Manhattan. Box 385, c-o Daily Worker.

STUDENT Comrade needs small apt. Furnished or unfurnished; Manhattan or Bronx; income GI disability. Box 396, c-o Daily Worker.

COUPLE expecting baby, face eviction. Desperately need Newark apt. 3-4 rooms. Please help. Phone Academy 2-7386 weekdays, after 6:30 p.m. Reverse charges.

FOR SALE

(Broilers)

FOR THE HOT SUMMER DAYS—Manning Bowman Broker. Reg. \$14.95, Special 30% discount (net \$11.85). Standard Brand Dist. 143—4th Ave. (14th St.) GR 3-7819.

(Furniture)

MODERN furniture. Built to order Oak walnut, mahogany. Cabinet, \$4 E 11 St. OR 3-3191, 9-3-30 p. m. daily: 9-1 p.m. Sat.

FURNITURE WANTED

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT for the newly established office of the New York Organizing Committee for a Labor Youth League are greatly needed and will be appreciated. Call OR 3-5500.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced; care for baby, small apartment; sleep in or out. GR 5-6326.

RESORTS

SYLVAN Lake Home—Enjoy the holiday season: swim, or board available. Reservations, phone Margaret Jackson 2285.

CITY slicker farm, Jeffersonville, N. Y. Artist's rooms. Rustic dining hall. Swim, barn dances. And food. Mmmmm! (New artisan well, too, by Heck!) \$35. Booklet. Phone Calliope 65 P 22.

SPRING Mountain House. Ideal for your children and your own vacation. Modern city facilities, swimming, home cooking. \$35 per week. Chickens and goats. Tool Phone Jeffersonville 94 M. Booklet.

SERVICES

(Auto Repairs)

LITT AUTO REPAIRS. Reasonable. 140 West End Ave., corner 66th St. TR 7-3554.

(Upholstery)

SOFA REWEBBED, retined, springs retied in your home. \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 7-11 HYa-cinth 8-7887.

SOFA BOTTOM \$12, chair \$5. Springs retied, sewbed, retined in your home. Shampoo chair \$5. Slip covers, reupholstery. Call Care Upholstery. GR 5-7870.

TRAVEL

DRIVING TO LOS ANGELES Sept. 1st. One or two persons, share driving and expenses. (1948 Dodge). GR 5-0751.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

ALL JOBS, moving and storage. All boats. Call 2 veterans; low rates. Ed Wendel. JE 4-8800. Day-night.

RATES:

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

per line

Daily Weekend

(For personal Ads)

1 insertion \$20

2 consec. insert \$35

1 consec. insert \$25

(For Commercial Ads)

1 insertion \$50

2 consec. insert \$75

1 consec. insert \$50

His words constitute one line Minimum charge - 2 lines

SEASIDE:

For the Daily Worker: Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 6 p. m.

For the Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p. m.

Administration Scuttles Own Housing Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Truman administration today scuttled its housing bill and aid to homeownership veterans in order to kill a civil rights amendment that had been adopted in the House yesterday.

The House voted to discard the measure it had moved almost up to final passage yesterday and instead adopted a substitute that had been backed by the real estate lobby.

The reversal was directed by Speaker Sam Rayburn after a civil rights amendment introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) was approved 77 to 57 yesterday.

Marcantonio's amendment barred discrimination because of race or color in tenancy, renting and occupancy in housing projects and homes to be constructed under the \$4,000,000,000 home loan and insurance bill.

5 Percent

(Continued from Page 2)

as documents detailing his high flying career were read to the committee.

One document was a letter on White House stationery addressed to Henry F. Grady, U. S. ambassador to the Greek Royalist government and signed by ambassador and oilman Edwin W. Pauley. It read:

"This will introduce Johnny Maragon, who is not only a good friend of mine but also the President. He is extremely anxious to accompany you to Greece on your new assignment. . . ."

Maragon, a native of Greece, got the job and went to Greece with the U. S. mission to oversee the Royalist conducted elections. For three and a half months he was on the payroll of the State Department as an administrative assistant and received in salary more than \$5,000.

Indications were that Maragon did not confine himself to translating work, for which he was ostensibly hired. He snooped and reported on his associates. He must have also performed some services for the Albert Verley Perfume Co. of Chicago, which imports materials from Europe, because, according to committee counsel William P. Rogers, Maragon received fees from Verley during this period.

The smuggling incident also involved perfume. Arriving by plane from Paris in August, 1945, Maragon brought two large packages which he did not declare to customs officials. One was addressed to "Miss Truman" (presumably Margaret, the President's daughter). The other was addressed to George Drescher, chief of the White House secret service staff. In reply to questions by a suspicious inspector, Maragon said they were gifts "sent by the embassy."

The package addressed to Miss Truman contained two dresses which Maragon valued at \$48 but which the inspector said were

worth \$100. The other package, which Maragon said contained bottles of champagne, turned out to comprise two tins of 22 pounds of orange oil, an essence used in the manufacture of perfume. The inspector was quoted as saying their value was \$2,225.

Customs officers confiscated the orange oil and, according to testimony, returned it to Maragon later after he paid \$1,500.

With his faith in Maragon apparently unshaken by evidence of his smuggling activities, Gen. Vaughan three days later wrote on White House stationery to Mrs. Ruth Shipley, head of the State Department's passport division, demanding that Maragon be given a permit to visit northern Italy in the interests of the perfume business. At that time—August, 1945—Italy was under military government and civilian travel was virtually prohibited.

A pencilled note on the Vaughan letter, however, stated:

"Col. Vaughan informed Mrs. Shipley the President is personally interested in Maragon's trip to Italy. Col. S. agrees he is I-D."

Under regulations of the joint chiefs of staff for travel in Italy, rule I-D provided exceptions for "persons whose travel is authorized by the President."

Albert Verley & Co. was the firm which made the now famous gifts of deep freeze units to Mrs. Truman, treasury secretary Snyder, Chief Justice Vinson and others, including, of course, Gen. Vaughan.

Vaughan's close relations with David Bennett, president of the Verley firm, were spelled out in today's hearing.

On May 1, 1945, a week before VE Day, Vaughan wrote on White House stationery a letter "to whom it may concern" introducing Bennett and his companion as "prominent business men. . . . Entitled to the courtesies of American officials abroad."

The two men traveled to Paris on an Army transport command plane. They returned in June also on an ATC plane, bringing with them 41 kilos of perfume oils valued at \$53,405 (on which they paid duty).

According to a letter written by former Flight Sgt. William L. Rhodes of Lyons, Ga., these two business men and their baggage occupied premium space which otherwise would have been allotted to homecoming and wounded GIs.

Vaughan also assisted Trans-America Traders, Inc., an outfit organized by several Englishmen and an American citizen to buy and sell government surplus property. Maragon worked with this company and with its forerunner, the George Dawson Co., and according to evidence, made a purchasing trip to Europe.

Maragon carried with him a letter from Vaughan addressed to Maj. Gen. Clyde Hyssong, central field commander in Paris, asking Hyssong to assist Maragon in buying surplus property.

George Chadwick, an attorney and former treasurer of America Traders, told the committee the \$8,000 had been placed in Maragon's hands with instructions to exchange it for (read speculate in)—foreign currencies.

Chadwick is suing Maragon for return of the money.

block monopoly's efforts to scrap it. The danger of war stemmed from these efforts, Stachel had said.

Squier got in an important bit of testimony when he said he used the same outlines, notes and material in teaching classes in political economy at the Jefferson School as at party training schools. The judge would not, however, let him establish that the Jefferson School was an institution open to all who wanted to enroll, nor would he let him tell what he taught or introduce the outline he used as evidence.

The testimony underscored the defense position that there was nothing secret or sinister about teachings at party training schools.

Neither Squier nor Gerson was cross-examined.

Medina Refuses Mistrial, Declines to Quiz Jurors

(Continued from Page 1)
questionably impossible," since the jury has been "tampered with" and has been subjected to unprecedented bias, prejudice, pressures, and subversive infiltration.

PROTESTS WORRY JUDGE

Judge Medina announced he was seriously concerned over the number of telegrams he had received from all over the United States demanding action in the case of juror Janney.

"I have received this morning many thousands of such communications," he complained.

He said the telegrams came from as far west as California and as far east as Maine.

He also protested the picketing of the courthouse by persons demanding an end of the frameup trial.

"I will not be intimidated," Judge Medina declared with an air of militancy, "and it seems to me that those things are wrong and should be stopped."

"It would be a most unfortunate thing," Dennis replied, "and one fraught with great danger to our country and the Bill of Rights if the American people in any sector and, in the first place, workers and Communists were to abrogate their rights and fail to speak out against injustice and to seek to rectify evils and seek to influence the course of events in the interest of our people and our country."

Dennis continued his attack on the Janney ruling, stating it was the "Federal administration and the district attorney's office, representing the Department of Justice, which is seeking to subvert and violate the bill of rights, whereas it is our party which is defending and striving with others to enforce the bill of rights."

84TH DAY IN JAIL

Attorney Harry Sacher arose after the judge had placed the stamp of judicial approval on Janney, the pudgy and talkative theatrical producer, and reminded the court that defendants Henry Winston and Gus Hall were serving their 84th day in jail for criticizing the court's jailing of Daily Worker editor John Gates when the latter refused to act as an informer for the prosecutor.

He pointed out that defendant Gilbert Green, jailed for criticizing the court strictures on defense proof, was serving his 77th day in the House of Detention.

"The point I should like to make," Sacher told the court, "is

that I have at the expense of my personal health been engaged in the preparation of this case in jail with Mr. Winston."

"I had to do that with clients of mine," the judge snapped back.

The judge denied the motion for release of the jailed defendants before Sacher formally offered it. Sacher charged incarceration of the three "impedes the proper presentation and preparation of the defense."

Sacher formally offered the motion for release of the prisoners.

"They were sentenced, found guilty of an offense against the laws of the United States, and they must serve their sentence," the judge stated. "Call in the jury. The motion is denied."

PRECEDENT CITED

But the door leading to the jury room was slammed shut again as attorney Richard Gladstein arose, citing several high U. S. court decisions as additional support of the rejected mistrial motion.

He quoted from the Third Circuit Court of Appeals decision in Griffin vs. U. S., in which the lower trial court had denied a mistrial when jurors "was shown to have seen 'certain newspaper stories that were of an inflammatory character.'"

The conviction was reversed, Gladstein pointed out, with the Circuit Court justifying saying:

"It is the right of defendant accused of crime to have nothing reach the mind of the jury concerning the case except strictly legal evidence admitted according to law, and if facts prejudicial to him reach the jury otherwise it is the duty of the trial judge to withdraw the juror and grant a new trial."

JANNEY'S CLIPPINGS

Gladstein began to point out that in the papers filed Wednesday by attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., along with the mistrial motion, there was an affidavit by Miss Nathanson charging Janney illegally kept a special file of newspaper clippings dealing with the case in his office, 57 W. 47 St.

"I do not want to hear anything as to that," the judge said, gagging the lawyer.

Judge Medina permitted the lawyer to cite several other high court decisions, but denied him the right to quote from them.

Crockett had earlier asked the judge to reconsider the denial of the mistrial motion, at the same time citing a number of cases dealing with jury corruption.

The judge ordered all papers, sworn affidavits and exhibits presented by the defense as proof of Janney's flagrant bias and violation of the court's instructions to jurors to be impounded.

He said he would give no further consideration to the charges.

When the court was called into session shortly before 11 a.m., Judge Medina announced he would not permit any legal argument by counsel on the charges against the juror.

McGOHEY'S MOTION

Prosecutor McGohey arose and moved that the mistrial motion and the motion to dismiss the juror be "denied in all respects," asserting Miss Nathanson's sworn affidavits, including the biased remarks she said Janney made in her presence and newspaper clippings quoting Janney's outbursts against Communists, "on their face do not support the charge of bias."

The judge made a brief statement, claiming he made "careful study and consideration" of the defense motion, memorandum, affidavits and exhibits and said: "The motion is in all respects denied."

Before the jurors were called back to the room, Dennis moved for a trial recess until Monday to give the defendants time to consult among themselves and counsel on the next defense steps to take to guarantee their constitutional rights.

The judge snapped his denial of the motion.

Dennis asked for a recess until today. This was denied.

He moved for a recess until 2:30 p.m. This was denied.

A group of four lawyers, who approached Judge Medina's chambers to seek leave to file an amicus brief in support of the defense mistrial motion, were barred by court guards, who said the judge would see no one.

They were Harold Phillips, chairman of the judicial committee of the Lawyers Guild; Bernard Wolf, chairman of the constitutional committee of the guild; Samuel A. Neuberger, and Thomas R. Jones. Janney, the juror who said he hates Communists, sat in his No. 2 jury chair with a deadpan face as though to convey the impression he knew nothing of the storm that had broken over him.

During the trial recess he closeted himself in a courthouse phone booth, from which he was apparently calling friends outside the court.

Warn of New O'D Bus Scab Move

(Continued from Page 2)

the Mayor's role as a "friend of labor." It unquestionably adds great difficulty to Quill's effort to obtain an endorsement for him for reelection next November. The Mayor said:

"While I recognize the right of the men to strike, I am also conscious of the city's obligation to provide transportation for its citizens."

The settlement terms, including arbitration of most issues, reached by Quill without sanction of the men themselves, aroused the workers to a high pitch of anger against the union's top leaders. This was the first contract renewal for them since the Green Bus Co. purchased Triboro and its employees shifted from the AFL's Amalgamated Association to the TWU.

Commenting on the high-handed manner by Quill in the negotiations, one active striker of the Triboro Division said: "We left the Amalgamated for this kind of stuff and we can do the same again." There was only one dissenting vote when the workers voted to strike and reject Quill's settlement.

The Triboro revolt was the sec-

ond against Quill's machine within a month. In the former case City bus workers staged an unauthorized strike that ended after a week with a strong minority opposed to arbitration.

A demand that Mayor O'Dwyer end his strikebreaking in the Triboro bus strike and immediately remove the city's scab busses was voiced yesterday by Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Paul L. Ross, American Labor Party candidates for mayor and controller respectively.

In a joint statement, the ALP candidates said, "O'Dwyer has made the mistake of his career."

The mayor's decision to strikebreak, they said, was "not lightly taken. He knows no one is fooled. It is a repetition of O'Dwyer's increasingly antagonistic attitude towards labor."

O'Dwyer is pleading the "convenience of the public in his strikebreaking," Marcantonio and Ross said, but "he doesn't mention the threat to the million trade union members in New York and their families who constitute the major-

ity of the public by his deliberate attempt to destroy the keystone labor has built on for years, the right to strike without interference from government."

The ALP, they said, "supports the demands of the strikers. What they are asking for is reasonable and legitimate. The ALP condemns the strike-breaking move, calls for the immediate removal of the scab busses."

If O'Dwyer "has to get tough," the ALP spokesmen asked, "why doesn't he get tough with the Triboro Coach Co.? He can demand and get a settlement granting the workers' demands. This is an example of what the transit workers in this city can expect from O'Dwyer when they assert their demands."



RADIO

WMCA-770 Kc.
WJZ-710 Kc.
WQXR-770 Kc.
WNYC-630 Kc.

WNY-1000 Kc.
WJZ-1000 Kc.
WQXR-1000 Kc.
WNYC-1000 Kc.

WNY-1000 Kc.
WJZ-1000 Kc.
WQXR-1000 Kc.
WNYC-1000 Kc.

MORNING

11:00-WNBC-Dr. Paul
WOR-News
WJZ-Modern Romances
WNYC-Music America Loves
WQXR-Robert Q. Lewis Show
WQXR-News, Alma Dettinger
11:15-WNBC-We Love and Learn
WOR-Tello Test
11:30-WNBC-Jack Berch
WOR-Against the Storm
WJZ-Ted Simon
WQXR-Grand Slam
WQXR-ON Reverted
11:45-WNBC-Love-Lawton
WJZ-Olsen Draks
WOR-Tello-Test
WQXR-Rosemary
WQXR-Along the Danube

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-Charles F. McCarthy
WOR-Rose Smith
WJZ-Variety Show
WQXR-Weary Warren
WQXR-News, Luncheon Concert
WNYC-Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC-Metropolitan News
WQXR-Aunt Jenny
12:30-WNBC-Broadcast News
WOR-News, Answer Man
WJZ-News, Herb Sheldon
WQXR-Helen Trent
12:45-WNBC-Girls Sunday
1:00-WNBC-Mary Margaret McBride
WOR-Luncheon at Serdi's
WJZ-Bachman Talking
WQXR-Music
WQXR-News, Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ-Money Crawl
WQXR-Mrs. Perkins
1:30-WNBC-Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WJZ-Dorothy Dix
WQXR-Guiding Light
2:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WOR-Queen for a Day
WJZ-Breakfast in Hollywood
WNYC-Literary Matinee
WQXR-Second Mrs. Barton
WQXR-News, Pop Concert
2:15-WNBC-Ferry Man
2:30-WNBC-Today's Children
WOR-Second Honeymoon
WQXR-Nora Drake
WJZ-Bride and Groom
WQXR-Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WNBC-Lights of World
WQXR-The Brighter Day
3:00-WNBC-We Can Be Beautiful
WOR-The Transmogrifier
WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
WQXR-David Harum
WQXR-Doris Cup Tennis
2:15-WNBC-Road of Life
WQXR-Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC-Paper Young
WOR-Best Girl
WJZ-Add-A-Line
WQXR-Make Believe Toyn
3:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC-Backstage Wife
WOR-Barbara Welles
WJZ-Melody Promenade
WNYC-Disk Date
WQXR-Best of the Week
4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC-Serena Jones
WOR-Johnny Olsen
WQXR-Winner Take All
WJZ-Eleanor and Anna Roosevelt
4:45-WNBC-Young Widder Brown
WJZ-Patt Barnes
5:00-WNBC-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Ted Drake
WJZ-Green Hornet
WQXR-Roger Bennett
WQXR-News: Today in Music
WNYC-Sunset Serenade

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the week-end Worker.

MOVIE GUIDE

Excellent

ALEXANDER NEVSKY. Eisenstein's great film classic. Stanley-Manhattan.
PEASANTS; LONELY WHITE SAIL. A revival of two famous Soviet films. Start Saturday. Manhattan-Stanley.
HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan-Park Avenue Theatre.
MARIUS; FANNY; CESAR. The Marcel Pagnol trilogy of a Marseille waterfront family. Manhattan-Thalia.
THE QUIET ONE. Despite a narrow psychological approach, a beautifully filmed and sympathetic story of a Negro boy. Manhattan-Arcadia.
TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE. John Huston's fine parable of the effects of money lust. Manhattan-Midtown.
OUTCRY. One of the best post-war Italian films, containing a remarkable portrait of an upper class woman. Brooklyn-Strand.

Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan-Paris Theatre.
RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan-Bijou.
QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan-Sutton.
SOMEWHERE IN BERLIN. A story of Berlin's devastated areas. Manhattan-World.
IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME. Judy Garland in fine style in a musical version of The Shop Around the Corner. Manhattan-Radio City Music Hall.
THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama of a boy who sees a murder committed. Victoria-Manhattan.
CASLIGHT. An exciting melodrama, with Ingrid Bergman and Charles Boyer. Manhattan-Beverly.
SKIP
THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.
HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.
THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

Around the Dial

What Is Happening to The Radio Comedian?

By Bob Lauter

SOME TIME BACK I reviewed the debut of the Dean Martin-Jerry Lewis comedy show (WNBC, 8 p.m., Mondays). Since the premiere performance of any weekly show is not enough to judge by, I tuned in again last Monday night on the premise that the show would now have reached its own level. I'm afraid it has.

It is no exaggeration to say that never, in the course of the program—with the exception of a few sallies by the guest, Billie Burke—did I have even the impulse to smile.

HEARING THIS SHOW made me wonder what is happening to the radio comedians? Time was when Jimmy Durante and Jack Benny used to make me laugh. They don't any more. I know of only two radio shows comedians (and I am leaving out the comedy dramas) who can still put on an amusing program. They are Abe Burrows and Henry Morgan. The rest have milked themselves dry.

BURROWS himself recently had something to say on the subject when he spoke to Gilbert Seldes on a session of WNEW's America's Funnybone, a series which is surveying all phases of our national humor. "Most radio humor terribly underestimates the American people," he said. "Most comedians on the air today are doing stuff which they themselves don't enjoy. They're not using the wit they're actually capable of. They're only doing stuff that they think people will laugh at."

To this, Seldes added, "If you want to enjoy radio comedy, you'd better cultivate a bad memory. A few days ago a brand new radio



comedian announced an invention—an eleven foot pole to be used for touching people you wouldn't touch with a ten-foot pole. It was a charming idea—except for the fact that Colonel Stoopnagle told us all about it fifteen years ago!

FOR STAY-UP-LATES: The Barry Gray Show, a weekly two and one-half hour program of celebrity interviews, recorded mu-

sic and commentary, will premiere over WOR on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 11:30 p.m. The broadcasts will be aired Sundays for eight weeks on WOR from 11:30 p.m. to 2 p.m., making it a Sunday-Monday show.

IT IS HARDER to be tolerant of television than radio, or so a recent survey would suggest. In radio, the programs immediately before and after a well-rated program will have a large audience, but in television, the shows before and after a popular program are practically ignored. This is probably because TV owners would not only have to listen with half an ear, but to look with half an eye.

Zoltan Korda will direct The Heart of the Matter, the Graham Greene thriller, in London in September, and then Cry, The Beloved Country, in Africa, both for his producer brother Alexander...

'They Shall Not Die' Announces Cast Changes

They Shall Not Die, the John Wexley play dealing with the infamous Scottsboro trial of the early Thirties, and which has continued production under "Peoples Drama," one of the larger off-Broadway groups, despite physical attacks against members of its cast by anti-democratic, anti-Negro New York mobs, has announced several changes in the cast.

With the leaving of Carmen Costi to take a role in the Chicago company of Death of a Salesman and Arlo Crowell for Community Theatre work in New York State, two of the important parts in the

play have been filled by John Russo as Willie Cooley and Harold Gordon as Henderson. Herb Tank has taken over for Howard Wierum as Southern solicitor Luther Mason and Jack Sorien for Bill Weaver as prosecuting attorney Atty. Gen. Dade. The departure of Vernon Beebe, finds Julian Mayfield in the role of Olen Moore, one of the Scottsboro defendants.

Peoples' Drama will continue to present this important play, now so directly related to the trials of the Trenton, N. J. "Six," every evening except Monday in its theatre at 405 W. 41 St.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL Directory

Business Machines
A & B TYPEWRITERS
Mimosa, Adders, Repairs, Sales, Rentals
119 W. 23rd St. CH 3-8086
(Bet. Sixth and Seventh Aves.)

TYPEWRITERS:
as low as \$24 Lowest prices for foreign language typewriters
Micrographs Sold, Rented, Repaired
ALL LANGUAGES
TYPEWRITER CO.
119 W. 23rd St. CH 3-8086
(Bet. Sixth and Seventh Aves.)

Electrolysis
IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE
to Rid Yourself of
UNWANTED HAIR FOREVER!
\$1 per treatment. Famous experts use new patented hair permanently from face, arms, legs or body. Permanent, safe method with results. Lowest cost!
Also treated. Free consultation. L93-4219
BELETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 W. 34 St. (adj. Bklyn) Supt. 1101-1103

Insurance
LEON BENOFF
Insurance for Every Need
391 East 149th Street
ME 1-0984

CARL BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
20 BROADWAY GE 3-3222

Say You Saw It In The Daily Worker

Moving and Storage
CALIFORNIA & WEST COAST
LOW RATES!
Complete service, via pool car to Texas, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Wash. and all intermediate points. In New York on all above points.
FREE STORAGE - 30 DAYS

VAN SERVICE
Florida, Georgia, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Boston, Tennessee, Arkansas and all way points.
Free Estimate CY 2-2360-1-2
CONCORD
TRANSFER & STORAGE CORP.
114 Liberty St., New York 6, N. Y.

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
12 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
near 3rd Ave.
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

HUNTS POINT MOVING AND STORAGE CO., Inc.
Fireproof Warehouse Storage
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
RELIABLE MOVING - REASONABLE RATES -
904 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx
DA 9-6660

Opticians and Optometrists
OFFICIAL IWO OPTICIANS
Have your eyes examined by a competent oculist.
UNION SQ. OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO.
147 Fourth Ave. (Bank Bldg.) Room 219
N. Shaffer - Wm. Vagel - GR 7-7000

Official IWO Bronx Optometrists
EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED
262 E. 167th STREET, BRONX
Tel. Jerome 7-0022
Closed Saturday during July and Aug.

Opticians and Optometrists
***Official IWO Optician**
ASSOCIATED OPTOMETRISTS
225 W. 34th St., near Eighth Ave.
Mon.-Thurs. 9-7:30; Friday 9-6:30
Saturday 9-4 - LO 3-3243
J. P. FREEMAN, Opt.

Official IWO Optician
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. - Our only office
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEVins 8-9166
Daily 9 A.M.-7 P.M.
Closed Sat. and Sun.—July and Aug.
EYES EXAMINED EYES EXERCISED

IN QUEENS
Complete Optical Service
Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted
IRVING B. KARP
Optometrist
9902-164th St. (opp. Macy's), Jamaica
9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. daily OL 8-5282

Records and Music
6 Songs for Democracy
(Discos De Los Brigadas Internacionales)
\$3.93
Little Songs on Big Subjects
\$3.15
BERLINER'S MUSIC SHOP
154 FOURTH AVENUE (14th St.)
Open till 10 P.M. OL 4-0800

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
197 Second Ave.
Bet. 12 and 13th Sts.
GR 7-9444
Quality Chinese Food

Undertakers
Funeral Director for the IWO
I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
9701 CHURCH AVE. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day Phone Night Phone
DI 2-1273 DI 2-2726

Hollywood:

The Movie Guide
And W. C. Fields

By David Platt

ANSWERING a reader who is peeved because our Movie Guide has not recommended the four W. C. Fields films that have been revived by the Avenue Playhouse, it is because three of the four, Bank Dick, My Little Chickadee and You Can't Cheat An Honest Man are shot through with white chauvinism.

EX-DETECTIVE John J. Broderick of the N. Y. Police Force is being glorified in an RKO film. The "One Man Riot Squad" as he was known by those who loved him for his "sweetness" and "camaraderie" was at one time head of the Industrial Squad which frequently pulled raids on leftwing unions. The full cooperation of Mayor O'Dwyer and the Police Department is being given to this movie whitewash of a labor-hating cop.

A NEW EXPERIMENT in reaching untapped sections of the country with foreign films is going to be tried in the Fall by a new group called Community Cinema Corp. The plan is to penetrate small and medium sized towns where no permanent "art" theatres currently operate and to show pictures on a share-the-profit basis with civic organizations.

ADOLPHE MENJOU, the "haberdasher's gentleman" who once swore that "Stalin poisoned Lenin and Gorky," is going on a lecture tour in October to warn the country, no doubt, that the Red Army is coming.

THE BRITISH FILM Christopher Columbus with Fredric March at the helm of the ship that made history, opens in New York October 12. One of the first words Columbus says on reaching the shores of America in the film is . . . "Nonsense!"

SOME WEEKS AGO Hollywood tin-pan alley team Ray Livingston and Jay Evans who turned out Buttons and Bows, announced that they were thinking of composing a song around Australian towns with rhythmical sounding aborigine names like Narooma, Moruya and Bega. When this news reached Australia, the progressive paper Tribune published in Sydney replied: "Personally we'd rather have our Murrumbidgee, Gundagai and Bogabri melodies turned out right here under the Southern Cross rather than under the Stars and Stripes."

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, who worked on the screenplay of The Jolson Story, refused to permit his name to be used as the screen writer claiming that his script, after other writers went over it, was harmful to Negroes . . . Jack Dempsey, who is now a film producer, is starting off with an auto racing picture, Big Wheel, starring Mickey Rooney and Thomas Mitchell . . . Radio comic Henry Morgan will play a police sergeant in RKO's Christmas Gift . . . Unable to get satisfactory roles Gar (Paisan) Moore broke off with Universal-International . . . Mary Pickford may do a radio show this Fall after being off the air for nearly 15 years . . . Mark Robson won the Screen Directors Guild quarterly "best directing" award for The Champion. . .

MGM SALESMEN are perturbed because Louis B. Mayer, their chief, insists that Red Danube is a better title for his anti-Communist film about Vienna than Crossroads, the salesmen's choice. "Since anti-Red films have not scored notably, the sales staffers viewed the title (Red Danube) as b.o. (box office) poison," says Variety.

THE ADVANCE WORD on Black Magic which Orson Welles made in Italy is that it's a super-colossal fake. Producer Edward Small, who is worried about its reception here, has hired a group of "hypnotists" to help sell the picture. Their job is to "hypnotize" the public into coming in to see it.

OLIVIER'S Hamlet will leave Park Avenue and go into the neighborhoods in September.

PEASANTS and Lonley White Sail, two fine Soviet films, are being revived this Saturday at the Stanley . . . The delightful Adventures of Chico, about a poetic Mexican boy and his world of animal friends is being presented this Saturday night at the Hotel Capitol, 51 Street and Eighth Ave. by the Film Division of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Books:

Briefly Noted

BORIS ILYIN is the son of anti-Soviet emigres who settled in the United States. In Green Boundaries he has written a trite, crude anti-Soviet novel. It is the story of Paul Radanov, White Russian major in the American army who is assigned to deal with Russian officers on

Green Boundaries, by Boris Ilyin. Houghton Mifflin. Boston. \$3.

the allotment of radio frequencies in Germany. There he meets and falls in love with Darya Lubinova, the Soviet interpreter, at the same time that he is horrified to learn that she is really a spy who has already informed on the man she was once to marry. That man, now a waiter who loathes the Soviets, is an engineer, and Darya's job is

to see that he gets back into the secret police's clutches. But everything turns out all right when the sobbing Darya explains that she had to do it and that she really abhors communism. It's true that after she deserts the Soviet army her life is in mortal danger, but at the end of the book she and Paul are wed and America-bound.

This vulgar propaganda piece is as inept as literature as it is distorted politically. The two achievements are typically combined in this little gem from Mr. Ilyin:

"The Americans yielded on two or three more points, and then expected the Russians to give way. But the Russians would not. They seemed to expect all adjustments to come from the U. S. side."

Next they'll be putting chapter headings on the Journal American and calling it a novel.—R. F.

Today's Films:

'Sword in the Desert' Routine
Melodrama About Palestine

By Jose Yglesias

THE PUBLICITY for *Sword In the Desert*, which opened Wednesday at the Criterion, says it is the first film "with a Palestine background attempted by any Hollywood company." It is only fair to add that it will also be the first to

SWORD IN THE DESERT. Universal-International. Written and produced by Robert Bruckner. Directed by George Sherman. With Dana Andrews, Marta Torren, Stephen McNally, Jell Chandler. At the Criterion.

treat Palestine without a single oil well being in evidence, as background or otherwise. And as a picture of the Israel Resistance, it is a vague and over-simplified story which, while allowing the Jews courage and determination, exonerates the British and leaves unmentioned practically all the issues involved in Palestine.

Dana Andrews plays the captain of his own ship engaged on his first "illegal" run attempting to smuggle refugees into Palestine past the British blockade. A tough mercenary, he is one of those Hemingway heroes plainly due to learn a simple lesson from an

ethics primer. He goes ashore to collect the large sum promised him by the underground and is forced to remain with them when a British patrol catches up to them ashore.

Concerned only with getting his money and returning to his ship he broadcasts on the underground's radio without permission and brings on units of the British Army on the lookout for the refugees and two of the underground leaders. Fleeing with the underground, forced to go along with them, he ends by admiring their courage and supporting their fight. At Christmas Eve he finds himself in the hills above Bethlehem about to be escorted back to his ship by one of the underground leaders at great peril, and he has promised to continue his "smuggling."

WHILE THIS PLOT offers a possibility for having treated the situation truthfully, *Sword In the Desert* is mostly improbable melodrama. It's only fact is that it does present the British Army as fighting the people of Israel. But at a crucial scene an important British Army officer explains with a singular lack of irony that if they "pull out" war will break out with the Arabs. And the movie does nothing to dissipate the impression that the Palestine problem is only the tragic result of two strong-

minded and courageous people both doing what is right.

On every level the movie is very vague and unclear. The character of the underground, never identified, is adventurish and loosely organized. The role of the British is never explained; the Arabs are mentioned but are only offstage villains. Some of the elements of the plot have a musical comedy air about them. There is an Irish member of the underground, complete with brogue, whose role as a simple minded ruffian always spoiling for a fight should be found offensive.

Whenever *Sword In the Desert* approaches a moment when the fight for Palestine independence needs to be explained it bursts into mysticism. At the movie's last moments the American hero is presented with a sentimental view of Bethlehem instead of with some reason for the fighting which he has just witnessed. At other times the issue is generalized beyond significance. "This," says one of the characters with the air of explaining all, "is not a problem of the Jews or Arabs. It is a problem of all mankind."

With such rich material at hand Hollywood has simply turned out another routine melodrama and behind the shooting, no more exciting than usual, is hidden the real drama of Palestine.

On Stage:

Theatre Groups, Noted Actors
Wire Support to People's Drama

THE FIVE HUNDRED actors who attended the Hotel Capitol meeting last Monday night called to protest police inactivity in the case of People's Drama versus the hoodlums, heard many telegrams of support from theatre groups on the east and west coast and from noted actors and public figures.

A message of support for the militant fight being waged by People's Drama around their production of John Wexley's *They Shall Not Die*, a play about the Scottsboro Case, received from Benjamin J. Davis was greeted with tumultuous applause. The Communist Councilman was one of the lawyers for the Scottsboro defendants.

AMONG THE TELEGRAMS received was one signed by 28 actors and musicians working in Warrensburg, N. Y. Their wire strongly protested the "brutal attacks against our fellow actors," condemned "such vicious attacks on the democratic rights of the theatre people" and expressed sup-

port for the "fight to protect the rights of members of our profession to work in any plays without intimidation." The Warrensburg artists recommended "that the meeting bring this matter to the immediate attention of the 4 A's (actors and artists' parent union) for immediate action."

ALFRED DRAKE, star of the Broadway hit play *Kiss Me Kate* sent a message congratulating "the actors and those who work with them for continuing their performances of *They Shall Not Die*, thereby demonstrating courageously that they cannot be intimidated."

PAUL ROBESON sent the following message: "Greetings to your conference. Sorry I cannot be present. I am glad to know that the actors are rallying to the support of People's Drama. Their fight epitomizes the unity of the struggle for a free culture for the rights of the Negro people and for the protection of our civil liberties. No honest artists today can shirk that fight."

Ban Crime Comic Books
After French CP Drive

PARIS.—Following an intensive campaign led by the Communist Party, U.S.-imported crime comic books have been banned in France.

Publications that present "in a favorable light banditry, lying, theft, idleness, cowardice, hate, debauchery," or anything else criminal or demoralizing, fall under the recently decreed ban. A committee of officials, judges and parents has been organized to suggest ways of improving literature for children.

Press Roundup, a summary of editorial comment in the metropolitan press, appears each day in the Daily Worker.

A WIRE of support from the famous Actors Laboratory Theatre in Hollywood, signed by Lloyd Gough, Howard DaSilva, Morris Carnovsky, Mervin Williams, Nedrio Young, and Joe Papirosky, all of the Executive Committee said: "Outraged at news of brutal hoodlum attack on Actors. Flagrant display of direct censorship. Actors Lab pledges utmost support. Applaud courage of cast, crew and audience."

"12th Lynch Busting Week"
Fight Jim Crow by seeing the show the Idea-Masters tried to stop, with brutal beatings and ugly slanders!
"THEY SHALL NOT DIE"
Every Night Except Monday
PEOPLE'S DRAMA
405 WEST 41st STREET CH 4-3057



GEORGE WALKES, well-known concert pianist, who will perform at the fourth annual outdoor concert for the benefit of the Harlem Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress at Lakeview Acres Picnic Grounds, Hillside Avenue, in Peekskill, N. Y., this Saturday, August 27 at 8:00 p.m. Paul Robeson is the featured artist on the program which also includes Hope Foye, Pete Seeger and Joan Slessinger.

LAST DAY!
SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S
"ALEXANDER NEVSKY"
— plus —
"Maid of Formosa"
EXTRA! "DANCE OF VIENNA"
COOL! 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 St.
Starts Tomorrow: "PEASANTS" and "LONELY WHITE SAIL"

AIR-CONDITIONED
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
145 St. George Pl.
New through Monday
Terry Moore Ben Johnson
MIGHTY JOE YOUNG
Maureen O'Hara - Melvyn Douglas
A WOMAN'S SECRET

TODAY and TOMORROW
"Treasure of Sierra Madre"
— and —
"Johnny Belinda"
CITY Theatre 14th St. bet. 6th Ave.

6th
SMASH
WEEK!

SEAN O'CASEY'S 'SILVER TASSIE'

The Interplay AIR-CONDITIONED Theatre
in Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57th St.
Popular prices—Even. exc. Mon.—JU 6-4161
"magnificence"—POST "a joy"—COMPASS

DODGERS WIN 2ND TO GAIN SPLIT

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Master Turned It On

ON A JULY NIGHT in 1946 at Madison Square Garden Ray Robinson sent a left hook whistling through the air flush to the point of Joe Curcio's chin and it was a long time before they could revive that unfortunate. At Yankee Stadium the other night, Ray climaxed his classic performance against Steve Belloise with an identical blow.

The punch sat Steve down in blank-eyed paralyzed posture, one arm limply draped over the lower ring rope, his left leg stretched out and the other propped at the knee. The back of his head rested stiffly against the rope where he sat, and at the count of five the bell sounded and his handlers carried him like a dead weight back to his stool.

Back in his dressing room later he was his old talkative candid self, but there was hurt in his eyes and to one guy he complained that he still wasn't right, he felt like yawning all the time and this is what you've heard time and again from fighters who've suddenly been felled with a single murderous punch.

Steve was dressing slowly now, every once in a while pausing to demonstrate with his hands how he had tried to fight Ray Robinson, what his strategy was, why it didn't work, what the other fellow was doing to counterbalance it. But the one thing that Steve seemed to come back to all the time was the sudden amnesia which struck him out of nowhere toward the end of the seventh round.

"Honest to God I don't know what happened. I remember being in a flurry but I don't remember the punch that ended it. I don't remember the punch, the bell, nothing, except somebody picking me up and the next thing I know I'm sitting back in my corner and somebody is saying don't get up, Steve, it's all over."

SO THAT'S HOW it was Wednesday night for Belloise. He drew Ray Robinson on a night when that incomparable genius was full of fight. This was a determined and deadly Ray, out to seal without any question of doubt his long denied chance for a middleweight title shot. Ray told me later that he had never counted on kayoing Belloise, didn't think he could, and had planned his pre-bout training chores with an eye toward guaranteeing a decision.

But Ray's actions from the very first bell belied his words. Every great athlete, regardless of what domain he dominates, invariably proves his extra skills in the clutch, when big things are at stake. At stake in this bout was Ray's desire to prove against the best challenger in the 160-pound division that he has been the victim of a frightful runaround by the middleweight bosses.

Ray would've had every right in the world to be content with a decision by playing it safe against an extremely stiff puncher and simply outpointing him at long range with that stiletto left anchored to his talented footwork. But the magnificent artist chose to do it the other way, by meeting a puncher on his own terms. So it was feint, hook, in quickly with the awesome drumming barrage to the body, out again with the sticking left, a circle to Steve's portside and then zip!—slipping inside of Steve's right and unloosing six of one and half-a-dozen other of those inimitable combinations to the jaw. All so quick, so potent, that on two different occasions before the seventh round Belloise, who hadn't been knocked out in the last eight years, was propped helplessly against the ropes, readied for the finish when the bell gave him momentary sanctuary.

The punches Ray ripped home all night were frightful. Not since he was a natural welterweight many years ago has he hit with such crushing power. But now, relieved of the weight-weakening strain of making 147, supple and strong with the added seven pounds, his punches were coming out with the precision and force of a machine-gun spray. The durable Belloise winced every time Robbie raked his midsection. The sudden shifts upstairs left him numb and bewildered, utterly incapable of retaliating against a man who was at him and away before he could either see the blows coming or get set to counter.

Only once, in the fourth frame, did Steve have a big inning. Ray was pounding the wide-open body target and then crossed over a right. But for the first time Belloise managed to counter in time with his own roundhouse hook and it hurt Ray. He traded with Belloise, caught another right, and then began backpedalling furiously, with Belloise chasing him hungrily. Ray retreated until his head cleared and before the bell sounded he was again pegging accurate lefts into Belloise's face while on the move. It was a momentary distress. Ray rolling and slipping expertly, never once in the fight allowed Belloise to tap him with the full fury of a punch that has felled over 50 percent of his opponents.

Robbie paced himself in the fifth and you could sense that he was dishing out something new to guarantee that he'd not be tagged again as he was in the previous canto. The nature of Ray's resourceful change of tactics became plain in the sixth when he kept drawing Belloise toward him by circling to Steve's left, getting him to assume the lead, and then quickly countering. This was obviated by Belloise's weight advantage which Ray had felt in the fourth round and which he wanted to avoid lest he be drained of his strength and punching power. So it became a wondrous exhibition of quick and stunning counter hooks until the end of the sixth when Ray suddenly tore into Steve with a lashing series of punches that left him pasted against the ropes at the bell.

A similar pattern through most of the seventh, Ray making Steve

LEADERS

(Not including yesterday's games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	O.	Ab.	R.	Pct.
Robinson, Bklyn.	120	467	96	.365
Slaughter, St. L.	113	414	69	.339
Musial, St. Louis	119	460	85	.317
Kiner, Pittsburgh	115	420	79	.312
Marshall, N. Y.	105	364	69	.313
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Williams, Boston	120	435	121	.356
Kell, Detroit	112	444	84	.345
Dillinger, St. L.	104	407	57	.334
DiMaggio, Bos.	110	460	102	.330
x Mitchell, Cleve.	113	480	64	.317

HOME RUNS		RUNS	
Kiner, Pirates	35	Williams, Red Sox	121
Stephens, Red Sox	31	Joost, A's	109
Williams, Red Sox	30	Reese, Dodgers	104
Gordon, Giants	25	DiMaggio, Red Sox	102
Sauer, Cubs	24	R'nson, Dodgers	96

RUNS BATTED IN		HITS	
Stephens, Red Sox	136	R'nson, Dodgers	166
Williams, Red Sox	123	Williams, Red Sox	155
Wertz, Tigers	109	Thomson, Giants	153
R'nson, Dodgers	99	Kell, Tigers	153
Kiner, Pirates	88	DiMaggio, Red Sox	152
Kiner, Pirates	88	x Mitchell, Inds.	152

GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Chicago at Brooklyn (night)	
St. Louis at New York	
Cincinnati at Boston (night)	
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (night)	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	
New York at Cleveland	
Boston at Chicago (2)	
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night)	
Washington at Detroit	

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
(1st game)	
Pittsburgh	—000 050 000—5 9 2
Philadelphia	001 000 000—1 9 2
Dickson (7-12) and Masi; Meyer, Simmons (8) and Seminick. Losing pitcher, Meyer (9-8). Home run—Castiglione (6th).	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	
St. Louis at New York (night)	
Cincinnati at Boston (night)	
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (2nd game with light)	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	
New York at Cleveland (night)	
Boston at Chicago (night)	
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night)	
Washington at Detroit (night)	

Banta Beats Cubs 3-1 After Schmitz Cops 4-0

It could've been disastrous for the Dodgers yesterday after Cub nemesis Johnny Schmitz blanked them in the opener 4-0. But the battling Brooklynites came roaring back

in the nightcap to push over three runs in the third inning as Jack Banta beat the Chicagoans 3-1 before a tense Ebbets Field crowd. The even split left the Brooks one game behind the Cardinals as the Redbirds went into last night's contest against the Giants at the Polo Grounds.

In the opener the Chicago southpaw permitted only one runner to reach third as he masterfully cooled off the hot Brooklyn bats on four measly singles in winning his fourth game out of six starts from the Flock.

The Brooks got their partisans excited in the ninth when they put two men on as Hodges walked and Campanella singled. But there was one out and Schmitz squelched any hopes of a last ditch rally by retiring Brown and pinchhitter Miksis to wrap up the opener.

Starter Rex Barney looked like he would continue the string of revived Brooklyn pitching but his old trouble, lack of control, cost him heavily. He walked seven Cubs, two later scoring the only runs off him in the seven frames he worked. And his reliever, Carl Erskine who came in after Rex was lifted for a pinchhitter in the seventh, was not much better, giving up a pair before he retired a man in the eighth.

The Bruins scored a gift marker in the fourth, when with two out and Pafko and Reich aboard, Campy let a pitch into the dirt get away from him. His throw to third hit Pafko who tallied the first run of the game. As it turned out, that was all Schmitz needed, but the Cubs picked up another in the next frame on walks to the pitcher and rookie Wayne Terwilliger, and a single by Roy Smalley.

The score stayed that way until the eighth when, with Erskine pitching, Pafko singled to short center. The relief hurler then walked Reich and hit Mickey Owen to load the bases. Here manager Frankie Frisch inserted Frankie Baumholtz to bat for Ramazotti and he came through with a double off the scoreboard, scoring Pafko and Reich and icing the game.

That made it 4-0, as Erskine got the next three batters without further damage. But meanwhile, Schmitz was knifing Dodger hopes as he breezed to his ninth victory of the season. Pee Wee Reese was the only Dodger to reach third when he collected the first of his two hits in the opening inning. But he died there and Schmitz was superb thereafter.

The Cub lefty gave up an infield hit to Mike McCormick in the fourth, another single to Reese in the next frame, and then held them until that last gasp in the ninth.

(1st game)	
Chicago	—000 110 020—4 6 0
Brooklyn	—000 000 000—0 4 2
Schmitz (9-9) and Owen; Barney, Erskine (8) and Campanella. Losing pitcher, Barney (6-8).	

Chicago	010 000 000—1 6 2
Brooklyn	003 000 00x—3 6 0
Leonard, Muncrief (8) and Owen; Banta, Pafko (6) and Campanella. Winning pitcher, Banta (6-4). Losing pitcher, Leonard (5-15).	

Now IBC Tells Ray to Wait Till Next Summer!

Yes, the dodge is on for a while longer. Despite Ray Robinson's brilliant middleweight elimination win over Steve Belloise, the International Boxing Club promoters are out to make Ray wait as long as possible before giving him his long overdue shot at the 160-pound title.

IBC boss Jim Norris said yesterday he wanted to hold Ray off for an outdoor title shot next summer rather than give him his chance in the Garden this winter, as previously promised, against the winner of the LaMotta-Cerdan title fray. Does this mean that if Cerdan recaptures his crown from LaMotta, there will be yet a third bout between the two while Robinson is kept twiddling his thumbs or forced into making the hazardous 147 welterweight limit again?

Ray told the Daily Worker after his victory Wednesday night that he was ready to meet a n y other middleweight the Commission thought figured in the elimination scene. "I'd like to get my chance right now, but if there's anybody else in front of me," said Ray, "then I'm willing to fight that party?"

come to him and then ripping him apart with counter barrages. The master was getting ready now to finish it off. He shifted his fire downstairs everytime Steve charged, and the body blows landed with a sickening thump. Ray sucked the gasping Belloise into an exchange off the ropes and just as Steve started to throw a tired and wobbly right, from out of the night air, in a wide swooping arc came that left hook. The sordid job was over for Ray.

In his dressing room later he was asked if he'd ever seen Belloise fight before. Ray grinned, but there was a serious edge to his words. "I don't like to watch fights. If boxing depended on me for its audience, it would go out of business."

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
NEW YORK	73	44	.624	—
Boston	72	47	.605	2
Cleveland	69	50	.580	5
Philadelphia	65	54	.546	9
Detroit	67	56	.545	9
Chicago	50	69	.420	24
Washington	40	77	.342	33
St. Louis	41	80	.339	34

Well Whaddaya Know!!

The 1949 professional football campaign will open tomorrow night when the Buffalo Bills and Chicago Hornets kick off the All-America Conference's fourth season at Soldiers Field, Chicago.

Chicago, which won only one game last year while losing 13 as the Rockets, will begin its schedule with a new game, a new coach and new owners. Ray Flaherty, has taken over as Hornet head.

There was a touch of irony to this, because Ray, like everyone else, knows there's nobody else in front of him in the middle ranks.

After hearing of the IBC plans to keep him waiting until next summer, Ray revealed yesterday that he'd be willing to defend his welter crown against Charlie Fusari if the Jerseyite beats Rocky Graziano at the Polo Grounds Sept. 14.

Ray, of course, would much prefer giving up his welter throne for a shot at the middle title, but if he can't get his rightful 160-pound due then he feels he has no alternative but to keep the 147-pound by way of maintaining his ring earning power.

If Fusari fails against Graziano, Ray said he'd be quite ready to tackle Graziano in another middleweight elimination, if anybody still needs convincing about his rights to a title chance.